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British Insist League Hold To Sanctions

London Likely to Refuse to Recognize Italy's Gains in Africa

Hint Fascism Split

Reports from Rome of Added Discontent and Serious Divisions in Party

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 21—Relief that at any rate the existing sanctions will be maintained greeted British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden on his return from the council meeting at Geneva today.

Despite the disillusionment and disappointment which are universal here as elsewhere, at the League's failure to halt Premier Benito Mussolini's aggression, there appears not to be the slightest intention in Government circles to recognize any "fait accompli" with which Italy may confront the world in Ethiopia. Just as the nations still refuse to recognize the separation of Manchuria from China, so if the British Government gets its way they will refuse to recognize Italian sovereignty over Ethiopia. Indeed Britain is anxious that sanctions should continue till the Italians give way, however distant such a prospect may seem today.

Britain Threatens to Resign

Mr. Eden made it clear in his speech at Geneva yesterday that if the League went back on the sanctions policy, Britain would have to consider resigning from the membership. This, it is believed, is an eventuality which European states are not at present ready to face, despite the uncertainty whether Britain would do more than again apply milk and water sanctions in the event of military aggression in any part of Europe other than the Rhineland.

Though the outlook is black, especially for the unfortunate Ethiopians, most of the commentators agree with Salvador de Madariaga, chairman of the Committee of Thirteen, that if the League were prepared to apply its own principles Italy would even now be forced to withdraw. But this involves the use of force, either by a blockade of Massawa or closing of the Suez Canal.

No Support

It is evident that Britain herself is not prepared to do this and that even if she were other League members would not be behind her. On the contrary, some, including France, are definitely prepared to block such action in the Council Chamber.

Meanwhile the Chancelleries are mainly emulating Mr. Micawber, hoping that something will turn up. One possibility canvassed here is that Reichsführer Adolf Hitler should be invited to prove the sincerity of his peace proposals by helping to end the war now in progress. It is pointed out that he offered to return to the League "at once." If he were taken at his word he would be obliged to face the issue of applying sanctions against Italy. If he refused the world would at least know how much trust to place in his peaceful protestations. Though the plan seems attractive it is opposed on the ground that it would be unacceptable to France.

Split in Fascist Ranks

One ray of comfort arises from information which is reaching here about the situation in Italy. In addition to the economic difficulties it is clear that there are serious divisions within the ranks of Fascism. The irony of the situation is that but for the menace of sanctions it is believed they would have already come to a head. Yet it is agreed that Geneva had no alternative but to apply sanctions or confess itself a sham.

Although it is idle to deny that there is widespread discouragement at the turn of events, it is still hoped the League ideal will triumph in the end. If it does, even the League's most ardent admirers admit that it will be through the steadfastness and courage of—the Ethiopians!

'Is This All You Can Do?' Ethiopia Asks League After New Resolution

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, April 21—Light-dotted lake, green hills, white mountains, a vision of peace formed the background. In the foreground at the end of the League's Council table sat the pathetic figure of an elderly Ethiopian with black features and gray beard turned to the members.

In a plaintive voice Biaten Gueta Woelte Mariam asked:

"Is this all you can do? Is this

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Counsels Engineers

Wide World

Gerard Swope

President of the General Electric Company, Who Opposes Specialization in Technological Training

Broader Training For Engineering Urged by Swope

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., April 21—Questioning the success of specialized training which is the American concept of proper engineering education, Gerald Swope, president of the General Electric Company, recommended broadening the base of technological training according to the pattern set by European universities, in the tenth Steinmetz memorial lecture, which he delivered at Union College here last night.

"I think it is a matter of serious moment for engineers to consider whether the training in our technical schools and colleges should not be conceived on a broader basis, rather than as at present laying emphasis on proficiency in narrow and specialized fields," he said.

Calls Specialization Limiting

"Such specialized training, beginning too early and without a proper foundation of a broad character, warps the viewpoint and outlook of an engineer, limits his ability and his opportunity throughout the major portion of his life and especially during the years of greatest creative development and accomplishment."

Mr. Swope emphasized that many industries were looking for the services of men who had gained the broadest type of professional training and who deferred specialization until their individual fields of work were clearly indicated.

"The engineer has too long considered that his problems are all bound up with inert material," he continued. "An even larger consideration must be the human beings who are to work out his conception and the public who will be served by the completed product."

Recalls Steinmetz's Career

That the late Dr. Charles P. Steinmetz himself was an outstanding product of training in the fundamentals of pure natural science and mathematics was stressed by Mr. Swope. He recalled that Dr. Steinmetz had been forced to leave Eu-

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New Volunteers Join In Effort to Rescue Nova Scotia Miners

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MOOSE RIVER, N. S., April 21—Encouraged by word that the entombed men were still alive and well, a squad of fresh volunteers joined today the crew going to the rescue of two mine owners, imprisoned more than eight days within the Moose River Gold Mine.

Dr. D. E. Robertson, speaking up a telephone connection from his pit on the 141-foot level, told the men at the surface that he and Alfred Scadding had just enjoyed two hours' sleep and were "feeling fine."

The two survivors of the mine cave-in, under which they were trapped with a third man, Herman Magill, Easter Sunday night, were fed through the 100-foot bore made by a diamond drill.

Engineers said rescue was close—measured in feet—but that it might be hours before a hole could be hacked through the last barrier of rock separating the rescue crew from the 141-foot level.

For 24 hours, the original rescue crew worked almost without ceasing. One after another, the men were aided to the surface for brief spells, re-entering the mine's blackness then to continue their arduous work under the danger of crumbling roof and walls of the three-foot shaft they were driving.

Can World Security Be Established?

Old Alliance System Daily Grows More Unpopular

Isolationism Costly

By Charles Kingsley Webster

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The world is in full crisis. A cruel war in which weapons, solemnly renounced, are bringing victories to an aggressor state is taking place in Africa.

War has been threatened on the Rhine, and the treaty which has been considered as the main bulwark of the peace of Europe has been torn up with as little compunction as the "scrap of paper" in 1914. In less than two years, the experts tell us, Germany will have completed her rearmament.

Counter armaments are being feverishly prepared by all the great powers. New combinations are being negotiated which some regard as the reconstitution of the alliances of the prewar period. General staffs are holding conversations once more to make effective the promises of mutual support that have been given. Clearly, this is a situation which cannot last indefinitely. It must either result in some great explosion like that of 1914 or be replaced by some far-reaching settlement.

Past Failures of League

What has become, it may well be asked, of that international system which centered round the League of Nations? To many indeed the League seems to have failed so completely that it might as well have disappeared altogether. It failed in the Far East without a struggle. It has failed so far against Italy. Even when buttressed by the regional agreements of Locarno it failed to deter Germany from aggression. Have we simply returned to the conditions of the pre-1914 period?

Is Italy's attack on Ethiopia the prelude to a new world war as her attack on Tripoli in 1911 was to the war of 1914?

It is not easy to assess this complicated and dangerous situation. Yet even to the most superficial observer

Vital to Peace

IN VIEW of the world-wide disappointment at the League's inability to stop the war of aggression in Ethiopia, special significance attaches to the following article by the Stevenson Professor of International History at the London School of Economics, Prof. Charles Kingsley Webster. The writer has occupied successively professorial chairs of history at the universities of Aberystwyth, Harvard and London. He shows that the League idea is so deeply ingrained in human thought today and so indispensable to modern world conditions that its survival cannot be for a moment doubted.

World Peace League Is Bound to Survive in Some Form

Nationalism Declines

the existence of the League is still a primary fact in it. In all countries, whether those democratically organized or those under the control of a dictatorial system, it is constantly on the lips of men and women.

Still in Center

The accents used may be those of rage, despair, contempt, hope, argument or unreasoning faith according to the circumstances—but the League persists in remaining at the center of all controversy. Even those who have defied its rules and refused to carry out its obligations cnnot ignore it. Their ctions re constantly influenced by it, and they still feel it may play a great part in their own future. The U. S. S. R., once its most bitter and contemptuous critic, is now its strongest supporter and seeks in its system protection from the threat of Fascist forces in East and West. Italy, though defying it and under its ban, has not yet resigned from it because it seems almost indispensable or at least of great use to her European interests. Germany at the very moment at which she tore up the Treaties of Locarno made a striking appeal to use it as the main instrument of European peace, and whether her words are sincere or not, they show the importance she attaches to it.

Best Security

The democracies of France and Britain have clearly demonstrated that they can see no other means of safety however they may have failed at moments of crisis to implement their convictions. Nearly all the smaller nations feel that they have no other resource and many of them have taken grave economic risks in applying the sanctions against Italy.

In Britain, inconsistent as some of the actions of the Government have been, there has been apparent a

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Tuesday, April 21

Militarism—It Echoes Around the World

Militarism on many fronts—in sackcloth and in spangles—worked overtime today.

Italy celebrated the 2689th anniversary of the founding of Rome in an atmosphere of mobilization preparations, against the backdrop of the Italo-Ethiopian war and with the traditional labor implication of the day lost amid the Duce's cry of victory.

Germany still thrilled from yesterday's Berlin celebration of Adolf Hitler's 47th birthday. Three hundred and fifty light tanks, 105-millimeter guns, 150-millimeter howitzers, 15,000 officers and soldiers, all told, and 1500 motorized units had thundered down Unter den Linden.

It Might Have Been

Great Britain on the day of Neville Chamberlain's release of the budget to the House of Commons, learned that it might have enjoyed a "prosperity budget" with decreasing taxes had it not been for increased defense expenditures.

France is shaken by a newspaper report that Germany has begun to fortify the Rhineland.

Across the Sea

In the United States the House of Representatives approved a five-year plan for an army air corps of 4000 combat airplanes and a personnel of 1350 fliers, and another plan for an Air Reserve Training Corps of young men between the ages of 17 and 24. At the same time, Admiral William H. Standley, chief of naval operations, visited the White House, seeking presidential endorsement for the starting of two battleships in the course of the fiscal year.

The President Speaks

The Daughters of the American Revolution meeting in Washington received a letter from the President in which he said:

". . . we will make no increase of our own armament unless other powers by increasing their armament, make increase by us necessary to our national safety."

Peace advocates were swift to contend that this statement dedicates America to join the arms race wherever it may lead.

Doves Over the Capital

Tomorrow hundreds of doves will be released over Washington, to mark the opening of the Emergency Peace Campaign in a nationwide drive for peace.

Harbors—San Francisco Quiet, Baltimore Astir

Ships made news today.

The Grace Intercoastal liner Santa Rosa finally got rid of its cargo. More than two weeks ago it left New York with a 1500-ton freight; it steamed into a waterfront crisis in San Francisco, its cargo remained sealed and knotted for days. Today at San Pedro a crew of 130 longshoremen finally unloaded the cargo, becalmed by labor unrest.

In Baltimore, the German cruiser Emden is expected for a 10-day good will visit. The city, aware that feeling hostile to National Socialism might occasion incidents, is taking police precautions. The cruiser bears the name of one of Germany's most famous raiders during the World War, the cruiser Emden, sunk by the Australian cruiser Sidney off Cocos, southwest of Java.

Unrest—Extremist Groups Cause Friction

From Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor and Dispatches of the Associated Press

Revolting groups here and there in the world created friction—some from nationalistic motives, as in Palestine, some from religious motives, as in Syria, some from political motives, as in Spain, and some from economic motives, as in San Francisco.

Arab-Jewish riots in the Palestine cities of Jaffa and Tel Aviv continued. The French newspaper Le Journal prodded Britain, saying that British defense of the Ethiopians encouraged other races to rise against the white man. The British High Commissioner's defense regulations appear to have the situation in hand, despite rising nationalistic fervor among the Arabs.

In Beirut, Syria, a crowd of stone-throwing Muhammadans surrounded a caravan of French-Libyanese pilgrims returning from Jerusalem. No one was seriously injured.

Spain, still confronting men locked in political strife or intent on economic liberation, saw 40,000 miners in the Province of Huelva strike for

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

Boston News Today:

Protests Rise Against Librarian Choice

Gen. Needham Takes Over Copley Square Hotel

Deep Plows and Strong Tractors to Aid Farmers

Suburban Fare Cut Sought by Governor Curley

Hawkes Fined $500; Sentenced for One Year

Rain Tonight Forecast by Weather Bureau

These and other news features of Boston and New England will be found in the local section of this edition.

D. A. R. Maps Plan To Fight Radicals With Patriotism

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 21—Pleased with President Roosevelt's assurance of record peacetime defense, Daughters of the American Revolution at their forty-fifth annual continental congress turned their attention today to the problem of instilling patriotism and love of country in millions of unemployed youths.

Seeking to wean discouraged youth away from "shrewd propagandists of dangerous social and political theories," Mrs. William A. Becker, president general, urged each of the 145,000 members of the D. A. R. to help some young person in her community. Linking its youth program to the society's fight against Communism, the president general declared: "You cannot talk patriotism to a hungry man. You cannot fight Communism and be indifferent to the soil that feeds it; injustice and lack of opportunity embitter the young."

Defense Program Praised

The record appropriation by Congress of funds for the army and navy was praised by the society following receipt of a message from President Roosevelt declaring the Administration's intention of keeping defensive forces on a stronger peacetime basis than ever before.

The society's resolution, unanimously adopted, expressed "hearty commendation for the appropriations, recommended and enacted, in fulfillment of the defense policy and program of the United States."

President Roosevelt was to have addressed the D. A. R. congress in person, but was forced to cancel his appearance at the last minute because of the passing of his secretary,

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U. S. Social Security Board Is Giving Aid To 632,000 Persons

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 21—The Federal Government, through the Social Security Board, is now contributing toward the support of approximately 500,000 aged individuals, 125,000 dependent children and 17,000 blind persons, according to announcement today.

More than $14,000,000 will be spent during April, May and June by the Federal Government toward the care of these persons in 30 states whose public-assistance plans have been approved. To date plans of 28 states for aid to the needy aged have been approved; plans of 18 states for aid to the needy blind; and plans of 17 states for aid to dependent children.

In addition to plans already approved, the Social Security Board now has before it for consideration seven state plans for aid to the aged, eight state plans for aid to dependent children, and two state plans for aid to the blind.

The mailing of treasury checks to states as a contribution toward their April, May and June security bill was announced today. The grants included $721,875 to Minnesota, $1,026,712 to Massachusetts, $433,427 to Oklahoma, $221,812 to Connecticut, $74,498 to Vermont, $83,396 to New Mexico all for assistance to the aged. In addition, New Mexico received $13,868 for aid to the blind and $24,327 for aid to dependent children. Oklahoma also received $154,422 for aid to dependent children.

New Tax Bill Is Started On Way in House

Its Yield Estimated at $800,000,000 Far Below Needs

Debate Is Limited

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 21—The long-awaited New Deal tax bill was introduced in the House today at noon, estimated to yield between $700,000,000 and $800,000,000.

As Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, was telling the House of Commons that the British income tax would be increased to 23¾ per cent with an ultimate loan for national defense, American tax authorities were also offering new tax plans in the House of Representatives which call for the raising of big new revenues. The House tax bill is 249 pages long and one of the most detailed measures in history, containing some 60,000 words.

Following formal introduction in the House it was sent to the Ways and Means Committee which will report it late today.

Debate to Be Limited

Debate under a time limit agreement will start on Thursday, and leaders hope it will pass by the end of next week.

The major feature of the measure is a graduated tax on corporate net incomes, designed to force out company earnings to stockholders, and thereby increase income tax yields to the Treasury. Ultimate yields from this source are estimated at $591,000,000.

The bill also proposes a revenue increase through temporary retention of the capital stock and excess profits taxes, with new levies on foreign corporations and alien stockholders.

The measure sets up a "windfall" tax of 80 per cent to scoop back some $100,000,000 of the $220,000,000 in processing taxes impounded or not collected as a result of the AAA Supreme Court decision.

Windfall Tax Cut

As originally drawn, the "windfall" tax was for 90 per cent. Reduction to 80 per cent was a last-minute change.

As presented today, the additional revenues expected under the bill fall far short of the requirements of Mr. Roosevelt to meet the "regular" budget.

Some of the features of the new bill follow:

A restriction to prevent corporations using intercorporate dividends to evade the new taxes.

A $35,000,000 floor stock tax refund to processors.

A special 15 per cent flat tax on banks and insurance companies, instead of the new graduated rates.

A 22½ per cent flat tax on corporation earnings used to pay debts.

A 15 per cent flat rate on foreign corporations in receivership in the United States.

A 10 per cent tax on foreign corporation earnings in the United States.

A reduction in half of the present capital stock levy and its abolition after June 30.

Repeal of the excess profits tax after the present taxable year.

G. O. P. Keynoter

Frederick C. Steiwer

Republican Senator From Oregon

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 21 (AP)—The National Republican Committee named today Senator Frederick C. Steiwer of Oregon, as keynoter and temporary chairman of the National Republican convention which opens here June 9.

Henry P. Fletcher, chairman of the National Committee, who made the announcement, said that the selection was unanimous.

British Budget Adds £20,000,000 To Pay for Arms

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 21—Due directly to increased armaments, Britain's income tax is to be raised this year 3d. in the pound, thus reaching in all 4s. 9d in the pound generally, while the tariff on tea is increased 2d. on the pound (both for foreign and Empire alike), Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced in the Commons today in presenting the budget statement.

Disappointing

This was received with disappointment, as it had been hoped that no considerable increase in the already stupendous taxation burden would be necessary. The Govern-

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U. S. Youth Shuns 'War' Toys For Modern Business Games

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 21—Less than 1 per cent of the toys displayed at the American Toy Fair, which opened here at the McAlpin Hotel and at 200 Fifth Avenue today, are concerned with "playing soldier," with "G-men's" activities or military events. The exhibit, which will continue until May 2, is considered indicative of the peace thought of the nation, since 400 toy manufacturers from nearly every State are represented in the six acres of toys on view.

The fair is the largest since 1929. The most notable increase of entries is from makers of toys having to do with building, science and business. Dolls are more plentiful and varied than ever, but it was emphasized that no uniformed dolls are among them. The demand for games, both by grown-ups and children, is 100 per cent greater now than it was at this time last year, the trend being toward those that reflect living conditions today. Some combine an educative process, such as those devoted to the stock market, real estate transactions and election campaigns.

Noiseless Roller Skates

Noiseless roller skates, streamlined doll carriages, "self-help" clothes for the doll owned by the very small child, chemistry sets, a three-dimensional device for adding depth to motion pictures, are in the forefront of new offerings.

Certain sections of the country are outstanding in definite fields. The Middle West, it was stressed, is a specialist in metal toys, trains, and children's furniture; Ohio lives up to its reputation for "wheel" products; Chicago again leads in the number and variety of children's books shown. Many of these combine game features with reading so they will appeal more widely to younger children.

New England leads in the production of games, construction, electrical and chime toys, as well as in doll carriages, baby walkers, miniature boats and kindergarten toys. Stuffed animals from Georgia are attracting interest, with that one-time favorite, the teddy-bear, staging a "come-back." California is represented by wooden toys and also, indirectly, by the large number of dolls and toys sponsored by screen "stars." There has been an increase of 30 per cent since last year in the number of toys sponsored by radio and motion picture actors and actresses, it was announced.

Child Plays Piano

A new musical toy that might be described lightly as a piano with two keys is designed for the very young. The pianist plays by chart, following a design in black and white by manipulating the two keys. As often as the chart is changed, he discovers himself playing a different tune.

"The dominant emphasis in American toys is the development of safe, workable miniatures of arts, industries and sciences," James L. Fri, managing director of the Toy Manufacturers of the United States of America, sponsors of the fair, said. "American toys have been established as necessities of child education second only to the school in character-building importance. Although the birth rate has decreased, manufacturers have been able to increase their market by following the lead of teachers and creating toys which are practical educational tools instead of flimsy novelties."

Low Prices Rule

Low prices feature many of the innovations. A "crash-proof" airplane which comes in a sheet of aluminum, so that the boy can assemble it himself, is in this class. The machine will "fly" 400 feet. A modernized bicycle, known as the "Zephyr," and a mechanical scooter cater to the young masculine shopper.

The fashions in doll clothes follow more closely than ever the clothes worn by women and revel in color.

Lehman Leads Fight for Ban On Child Labor

Urges N. Y. Legislature to Ratify Federal Amendment

Calls It Protection

Sees Measure as Safeguard to Wage Earners and Industry

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., April 21—In a special message to the Legislature Gov. Herbert H. Lehman today urged passage of the Federal Child Labor Amendment, at the same time voicing the hope that the Empire State would lead the way for the 12 remaining states in ratifying it.

Basing his plea on the point that there was nothing partisan or political in the amendment, the Governor stressed that it had passed the Congress in 1924 with the endorsement of all political parties, and declared that children were again returning to the factories, replacing adults in many instances.

Ratification Urged

"It has always been incomprehensible to me why people of the State of New York should not be eager to protect themselves against the competition of states which exploit cheap child labor," he said. "Ratification by New York would go a long way to safeguard the employers and wage earners of our State against the unfair competition offered by employers in other less progressive or less industrialized states which do not have labor laws meeting the high standards built up in New York State over so many years.

"Efforts have been made to persuade the public that the amendment is an attempt to interfere with education or parental rights. I recognize the sincerity of much of the opposition to the amendment. At the same time, I am certain that a thorough consideration of all the factors related to the problem will lead to the inevitable conclusion that in justice to the children of America, it is essential that the Congress be trusted with the powers granted by the amendment."

The bill was killed in an assembly committee a few weeks ago.

Budget Accord Seen

The highest hurdle facing the Legislature as it drove toward adjournment was seen removed today following what Republicans declared was a "surrender" by Governor Lehman last night on his demand that a debt service item of $11,160,010 which the Assembly had deleted from the executive budget bill be restored.

In a lengthy message to the lawmakers, the Governor declared he did not intend "to oppose obstinacy with obstinacy" when it meant "saddling the people of the State with additional large costs to keep the Legislature in long, continuous session." He stressed that he had "sought for weeks and weeks to persuade and convince the Assembly of the importance of maintaining the good faith and high credit of the State."

Repeats His Stand

"Many weks ago," he said, "I presented the whole situation fairly, clearly and honestly before you. I sincerely hope that on further consideration of the facts which I have again presented to you, you will decide that in the interest of good government and in protection of the good faith of the State, you should include in the budget provisions for all the debt service.

"However, if you adhere to your past position and continue to refuse to include this item, I will advise the members of the Senate no longer to oppose your position in order not to delay adjournment of the Legislature.

"The continuation of a deadlock between the two houses of the Legislature will serve only to waste the taxpayers' money. You can make your decision as well today as you can three months from now.

Places Responsibility

"You have full power to flout the Constitution, to unbalance the budget, to create a shortage of revenues which are needed to meet debt obligations of the State and to establish a budgetary precedent that will be greatly dangerous in the future. With power, however, goes increasing responsibility, and if you now elect to place temporary expediency above sound government, the responsibility will be yours alone."

The deadlock over the budget has kept the Senate and Assembly tied in a hard and fast knot for six weeks and had practically paralyzed legislative work.

Strategic Move

The consensus here today was that Governor Lehman's action, which the Republican-controlled Assembly characterizes as a "defeat," was a strategic move, and that the fight would be renewed on a new front—namely, in the gubernatorial campaign.

Adjournment of the Legislature within the next two weeks—probably by May 2—was envisaged, although the legislative agenda includes the Governor's eight-point social security program, against which the Assembly Republicans also have set their face. As this program calls for new tax levies, the view was that it could not be passed in its present form, especially since the Republicans in the lower house are on record through Speaker Irvin M. Ives that they will accept no new taxes and initiate no new levies.

British Budget Adds £20,000,000 To Pay for Arms

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ment also annexes £5,500,000 sterling this year from the fund hitherto devoted to road-making. It further tightens up the income tax collection system so as to reduce evasions. In return for this, however, it very slightly raises the totals of income exempted from taxation of married people, namely by £10 (to £180 for wife) and by a similar amount (to £60) for each child.

For New Armaments

As a result Mr. Chamberlain has been able to budget for a surplus of £500,000 for the coming year on the basis of existing taxation, besides providing what if conditions continue normal is likely to amount to some £20,000,000 addition toward meeting the heavy armament commitments which are expected to reach the peak in two years' time.

In this connection, Mr. Chamberlain indicated that the Government intends to pay for rearmament, partly from the revenue and partly from future borrowings, the view taken being that while "safety is better than comfort" it would not be right to handicap the now well advanced trade recovery by placing the entire burden upon the current revenue.

Prosperity Returning

The accounts for the past year have closed with an excess of revenue over expenditure of £15,407,926 of which £12,466,000 goes automatically to the national debt sinking fund, leaving a realized surplus of £2,940,702. This is £2,440,702 better than the estimates. It has accrued owing to unexpectedly good returns from taxation, the year's expenditure having been actually £18,450,144 larger than had been provided for. The sources of revenue which have contributed the chief improvements have been those of income tax and customs duty, both recognized indexes of trade recovery. The proceeds of surtax, that is the impost on annual incomes over £2000 each, have fallen, thus showing that the rich have been getting poorer though the middle classes have been doing better than before.

Heavy Collections

The total revenue collected in the past 12 months has been £752,290,144, being more than in any year since 1931-32, when the world slump began to affect Britain.

The estimates for the coming year show large further enhancement of expenditure chiefly upon the defence forces. The preliminary allotments to the departments for 1936-37 have been approximately £40,000,000 more than in 1935-36. This is additional to heavy provision requirements to be made for the extensive rearmament program to which the Government has committed itself.

The large gathering of M. P.'s crowding the green benches of the House of Commons when the budget was announced received Mr. Chamberlain's announcements philosophically.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

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shorter hours and more pay, saw a general strike declared at Almeria, and saw minor disorders as the Rightist opposition was steadily liquidated.

San Francisco, a port harried by strikes and conflicts between conservative and radical unions and between unions and employers, looked hopefully toward "business as usual" after a vote of longshoremen approved a plan to settle the strike.

Crime—Prevention Drive at Source Starts

From Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor and Dispatches of the Associated Press

New York—An expert on crime prevention has looked at recent crime legislation and found it not good. Rowland C. Sheldon, executive director of the new National Crime Prevention Institute, stated that preventive crime legislation is getting nowhere. Legislators, he explained, were confining their proposed laws to the task of capturing and sending criminals to jail rather than stopping crime at its source.

He announced the start of a drive to raise $2,000,000 to finance the operation of the new institute, where, presumably students may learn that stamping out of crime is much more complex than merely waiting for bad economic and social conditions to generate a criminal and then setting a G-man on his trail.

Housing—Wagner Testifies for Senate Bill

Washington—Senator Wagner, Democrat of New York State, has fought the slums ever since he began his public career. Yesterday he was in a position to challenge the dreary and decadent reign of these slums. He testified before the Senate Labor Committee in support of his $876,000,000 Housing Bill. He said his bill would stimulate the heavy goods industry, reduce unemployment and in no wise compete with private industry.

The New Deal's housing measures have been condemned by liberals as among the Administration's most thorough fiascos. The present bill has irked conservatives less than previous proposals. By providing for loans and smaller grants to private enterprise and by abandoning actual government construction and ownership, it escapes the complaint that it puts the Government into business. In place of the hit-or-miss doling out of funds from other New Deal agencies that has featured the housing program so far the Wagner bill envisages a gradual, organized onslaught on the slums, such as has been in operation in Britain with distinctive success. The $876,000,000 is designed to finance a four year program to be continued at the expiration of that time if Congress so votes. Senator Wagner declared the nation could absorb 10,000,000 houses within the next 10 years.

Turkish Rearming Of the Dardenelles Accepted by Greece

ATHENS, April 21 (AP)—Gen. John Metaxas, Minister of War of Greece, announced today, "Greece's attitude toward the remilitarization of the Dardanelles is favorable."

General Metaxas said an official diplomatic note to this effect will be sent soon.

The Dardanelles, demilitarized under the Lausanne Pact, has been reported unofficially as reoccupied by Turkish troops. The reports, insistent and repeated, have been denied consistently by the Turkish Government.

The area in question lies partly in Asia Minor, partly in Europe, and extends from the Mediterranean to the Black Sea. Talk of its remilitarization followed occupation of the Rhineland by Germany.

France Also Shows Receipts in Excess Of Early Estimates

PARIS, April 21 (AP)—Marcel Régnier, French Minister of Finance, announced yesterday that the Government income for the first three months of 1936 had exceeded estimates, and predicted a balanced budget for the year.

This was the first time since 1931, the Minister said in an interview, that French Government receipts had been in excess of estimates.

Receipts for March this year were 125,000,000 francs ($20,076,923) greater than those for the same month last year, the Finance Minister said.

Services for Howe Held at White House

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 21—Funeral services for Louis McHenry Howe, long-time secretary and closest adviser to President Roosevelt, were held this afternoon in the East Room of the White House. Cabinet members, members of Congress, and representatives of the newspaper profession were in attendance, as well as the family and the household of the executive mansion.

President and Mrs. Roosevelt and family, and Mr. Howe's family, will proceed by special train tonight to Fall River, Mass., where interment services will be held tomorrow. President Roosevelt will then return immediately to the White House.

On Saturday, the President goes to New York for a political speech, and will spend several days at Hyde Park.

The White House today, and its grounds, were closed to the public.

Murder Suspect Confesses

NEW YORK, April 21 (AP)—John Fiorenza, a paroled convict and upholsterer's helper, admitted the slaying of Mrs. Nancy Evans Titterton today after police had traced the crime to him by a piece of cord found under the author's body, according to Police Commissioner Lewis J. Valentine. The commissioner announced the solution of the case, on which 65 detectives had been working, a few hours after the 24-year-old Fiorenza was arrested.

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British Insist League Hold To Sanctions

(Continued from Page 1)

your effective assistance? After seven months of war of extermination you are creating a precedent which may be directed against any of you."

Lots of Speeches

It was a final plea after an interminable day of meetings, starting at an early hour in the morning and ending late at night. Some threescore speeches were pronounced.

But the resolution that was passed merely noted that although both Italy and Ethiopia had accepted the appeal to begin negotiations, nevertheless the effort at conciliation had so far failed. A supreme appeal was addressed to Italy. And Italy was urged as a founder-member with a permanent seat on the Council to conclude this conflict.

Both Italy and Ethiopia were reminded they were bound not to employ gas or to commit inhuman acts. That was all. At present no further step is foreseen until the May Council.

Spanish-Danish Draft

The resolution adopted by the Council was based on a draft submitted by Spain and Denmark. It had the frank objective of upholding the Covenant without widening the Anglo-French rift.

The text follows:

The Council, taking note of the report of the Committee of Thirteen, approves of and renews the appeal addressed by that committee to the two parties for prompt cessation of hostilities and restoration of peace in the framework of the League of Nations and the spirit of the Covenant.

It notes that on March 5 the Ethiopian Government, in reply to this appeal, "agreed to the opening of negotiations, subject to the provisions of the Covenant being respected. It notes that the Committee of Thirteen's proposal was made and that the negotiations would be conducted in the spirit of the Covenant and in the framework of the League of Nations."

For Armistice

It likewise notes that on March 8 the Italian Government, in reply to this appeal, "agreed in principle to the opening of negotiations concerning the settlement of the conflict."

It regrets that the information obtained by the chairman of the Committee of Thirteen and the Secretary General of the League shows that the efforts at conciliation made by the Committee of Thirteen in accordance with this appeal to the two parties have not succeeded.

It regrets that, in these circumstances, it has not been possible to bring about a cessation of hostilities and that the war is continuing under conditions which have been declared to be contrary to the Covenant and which involve the execution of the obligations laid upon members of the League in such a case by the Covenant.

Appeal to Italy

It addresses to Italy a supreme appeal that, in view of the present circumstances, which call for the co-operation of all nations, she should bring to the settlement of her dispute with Ethiopia that spirit which the League of Nations is entitled to expect from one of its original members and a permanent member of its Council.

It reaffirms that the protocol of June 17, 1925, on the use of asphyxiating, poisonous, or other gases and other conventions bind the two parties to the dispute and recalls the importance which has been attached thereto by all the signatories, including Italy and Ethiopia.

Sanctions to Continue

Sanctions are to be maintained, however, and after the French elections the whole position is to be reconsidered.

British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, himself, was eloquent about the serious consequences to the League, but even he had no proposals to make, although he insisted that sanctions be continued.

The League was incomplete, he said, and collective action meant that the slowest commanded the pace. He affirmed that the ideals of the League should not be destroyed but saw no hope about their present application.

Paul-Boncour Speaks

As for Joseph Paul-Boncour, French Minister of State, he paid tribute to Italy as old ally of the World War, and was sure the temporary difficulties would disappear. Italy's aid, he said, is required for European reconstruction.

Vladimir Potemkin of Russia referred to skepticism about the solidarity of the League in other circumstances — meaning the Rhineland—which he said had weakened their efforts in the present case. He, too, had no positive suggestions.

It was left for Salvador de Madariaga, chairman of the committee of Thirteen, to make by far the most thoughtful and earnest address. Why had not League members carried out the promises of the covenant to disarm? he asked. Why had not they applied Article XI last spring instead of waiting for the war to begin? Even then their efforts had not been ineffective until other complications arose in Europe. Now there was need of good will all round on the part of Italy, Ethiopia and the League. If only Italy would negotiate in the spirit of the League it did not really matter whether it was within its framework. They must be careful not to become formalists.

League Will Survive

In reality the League could not, he said, be permanently divided. Italy had a duty to civilization—a responsibility to Europe.

Baron Pompeo Aloisi of Italy, except for a sharp bout with Mr. Eden, was careful to placate members of the League and to affirm Italy's good intentions.

President Stanley M. Bruce of the Council suggested that the whole system of collective security would have to be re-examined in light of experience. It was merely a false belief they would be lulled into danger.

Can Unarmed Zones Last?

Germany has rearmed the Rhineland. Turkey proposes to rearm the Straits. The question arises whether demilitarized and neutralized zones elsewhere can be preserved.

These zones exist at many points as shock absorbers between countries that have clashed in the past.

Some of the zones are designed to protect the independence of small states. Others safeguard waterways of international importance.

Not all the neutralized zones are disarmed.

The following résumé gives principal neutralized and demilitarized zones, by continents:

Europe

Neutralized

Switzerland, by Congress of Vienna, 1815. Neutrality since reaffirmed. Held compatible with League of Nations membership in Switzerland's case. No disarmament.

Belgium, 1839, powers affirm neutrality without disarmament, after Belgium won independence from the Netherlands. German troops violated neutrality in 1914. After war, neutrality of Belgium abolished by Versailles Treaty.

Luxembourg, 1867, neutralized and disarmed by powers. Germany in 1914 violated neutrality, Versailles Treaty abolished neutrality and disarmament.

Aaland Islands, 1856, Russia forbidden to fortify islands, but did so in World War. Germany took them. Treaty of Brest-Litovsk provided that Russia dismantle fortifications. Neutralization favored in Paris Peace Conference, 1919, and consecrated in League settlement, 1921, of dispute between Sweden and Finland. Islands also demilitarized.

Spitsbergen, 1919, neutralized and demilitarized by allied powers.

Danzig, 1920-21, neutralized and demilitarized unless League of Nations permits arming.

Norway-Sweden, frontier zone, 1905, neutralized and demilitarized.

Demilitarized

Rhineland, islands of Heligoland and Dune, Baltic coastal areas. By Treaty of Versailles, 1919. German territory. Last named ensured free passage into Baltic to all nations.

Bosporus, Sea of Marmora and the Dardanelles. By Lausanne Straits Convention, 1923, no naval bases except one at Constantinople (Istanbul); no troops in straits, except 12,000 at Constantinople.

Thracian Boundary. Lausanne Convention of 1923 limits troops in zone 30 kilometers wide on both sides of border of Turkey with Greece and Bulgaria. Turkish troops, 5000. Greek and Bulgarian, 2500 each.

Lakes Peipus and Pskov, on new frontier of independent Estonia, demilitarized. Treaty of 1920.

Lake Ladoga, on frontier of Finland. Troops prohibited along Russo-Finnish border. Treaty of 1920.

America

Neutralized

Panama Canal, by Hay-Pauncefote Treaty of 1901 with Great Britain, and by treaty with Panama, 1903. Other powers not bound to respect neutrality. United States keeps right to fortify and defend canal.

Strait of Magellan, 1881, Chile and Argentina treaty. (Also demilitarized.)

Demilitarized

Great Lakes and Lake Champlain, treaty of 1817 between Britain and United States. Number, size and armament of naval vessels limited.

Africa

Neutralized

Suez Canal, by Convention of 1888 between Great Britain, Germany, Austria, Spain, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Russia and Turkey. British reservations until 1904. Neutrality broken by Britain in closing canal to Spain in Spanish-American War, 1898. Canal closed to Central Powers in World War.

Demilitarized

Strait of Gibraltar, 1904, Anglo-French declaration that Mediterranean coast of Morocco and Tangier was to be unfortified except for Spanish presidios. Reaffirmed in Franco-Spanish accord of 1912.

Asia

Demilitarized

Sakhalin Island, Treaty of Portsmouth between Japan and Russia, 1905.

Effect of Sanctions Increasingly Severe, League Report Shows

GENEVA, April 21 (AP)—The latest trade statistics show that the effect of sanctions upon Italy is "becoming progressively apparent," Dr. Augusto Vasconcellos of Portugal wrote today to the League of Nations Sanctions Committee.

Dr. Vasconcellos, chairman of the Committee of Eighteen, said it did not seem appropriate to hold a meeting at this time, but that he proposed to convoke the committee during the Council's May session, "unless I find an earlier date necessary."

He reported that purchases from Italy by 30 countries, which totaled about 14,000,000 gold dollars in February 1935, fell to 5,860,000 gold dollars in February of this year.

These 30 countries included five nations which are not applying the "Buy Nothing from Italy" boycott—one of the penalties being imposed on Italy for its warfare in Ethiopia.

Exports to Italy from the 30 countries, which totaled 20,234,800 gold dollars in February of last year fell $20,022,800 in February of this year.

A British member of the subcommittee of sanctions experts, which held a meeting today, said February figures indicated that exports from Italy to sanctionist countries had fallen 95 per cent since the inauguration of the financial and economic measures last November.

Rome Sees War Won; Italians Wonder Why Sanctions Continue

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, April 21—Italy is ready to make peace but is also prepared to continue the war. This is how the situation, following yesterday's meeting of the League Council, is summarized by a spokesman of the Fascist Government here.

It is possible that this view may not be shared by the people and the Government outside of Italy, but the opinion of this country is unanimous in holding that that blame and responsibility for prolongation of the war rests upon Ethiopia and those other League members, notably Britain, which are not yet reconciled to the idea that Italy has won the war.

The Italian general public, however, is somewhat puzzled about the future of sanctions. So much has been written in the Fascist press about the failure of economic sanctions, this or that country being tired of their useless enforcement and about the collapse of the Sanctionist Front, that the general expectation was an announcement that sanctions would be lifted.

There is therefore great disappointment that not the slightest reference to the removal of sanctions was made in the resolution adopted by the Council, but on the contrary reaffirmation of the principle of sanctions was stressed by all Council members. The diplomatic defeat alleged to have been suffered by the British Foreign Secretary is somewhat tempered by the knowledge that sanctions remain in force.

Italians, however, are now counting only upon their military resources to bring the war to an end. After Harar and Addis Ababa have been captured—and this is believed to be only a matter of days—Ethiopia, it is assumed here, will have to accept an armistice on conditions laid down by Marshal Pietro Badoglio.

Wider Training Urged In Engineering Schools

(Continued from Page 1)

rope because of expressed sympathies for those suffering under prevailing economic and social conditions, and that after establishing himself in the United States, the electrical wizard had sought to ameliorate those conditions by applying natural science to industrial problems rather than through impractical agitation.

"As better electrical apparatus was designed and built, he believed that this development as carried out in engineering products would serve to reduce toil and drudgery so that people would have leisure to pursue their individual tastes," Mr. Swope said. "He recognized that such an achievement would take time; that it could not be done at once or by fiat.

Shorter Work Week

"A shorter workday would only come through increased mechanization of industry, which while not lessening the workers' earnings would lower costs, thus lowering the selling prices and making articles available to a larger portion of the community, thereby increasing demand and employment."

Mr. Swope voiced doubt that the best methods yet devised for selecting promising young people would have picked Dr. Steinmetz for the career that he laid out in the electrical world, but said that large corporations could find a place for geniuses, allowing them to find opportunity for their special talents.

MacMurray Is Busiest 'Hero'

Fred MacMurray is called Hollywood's busiest hero. In 18 months, he has played 11 leading roles.

D. A. R. Plans to Fight Radicals

(Continued from Page 1)

Louis Howe. His message was received in the form of a letter to Mrs. Becker and was read at the opening session.

President Reveals Policy

The United States policy on disarmament was set forth by the President as follows: "First, we propose to press continually for a limitation of armament by international agreement. Second, failing to get that, we will make no increase of our own armament unless other powers, by increasing their armament, make increase by us necessary to our national safety."

Following the same thought, Mrs. Becker told the women that "years of neglect while we hoped for reduction in the forces of other countries are responsible for our programs of today. America," she said, "is not and never has been a militaristic nation."

In her report today, Mrs. Becker said that 36 D. A. R. chapters had aided young people in the last year by furnishing clothes, entertainment, camps, transient schools, and carfare to high schools.

Condemns 'Peace Strike'

Mrs. Becker condemned the "peace strike" called for tomorrow in schools and colleges all over the country as led by "elements positively opposed to our constitutional government."

Colorful ceremonies, including a flag procession of national officers and white-clad pages, marked the opening of the Congress last night. Forty-two girls from as many states, were awarded medals in the annual "good citizenship pilgrimage," first conceived by Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen, now United States Minister to Denmark. The girls have spent the last three days here, visiting various government departments. "This is not a scholarship test; it is not a popularity test; each girl has been chosen by her daily associates for outstanding citizenship in her home community," Mrs. Becker explained.

At a pre-Congress symposium on national defense yesterday, Arthur M. Hyde, former Secretary of Agriculture, expressed alarm at the extent to which Socialism has permeated this Administration, as you know, stands for adequate national defense. It stands also for the policy of the good neighbor. These are not contradictory principles. As they are followed by this Administration they represent an expression of the purpose of peace.

There is much confusion of thought and some unnecessary apprehension on this matter of national defense. There are sincere and patriotic people who have been led to believe that our military and naval establishments are inferior and inadequate. That, so stated, is a totally wrong conclusion. It has been the aim of this Administration to make our national defense efficient and to keep it adequate. Today our defense forces are on a stronger peacetime basis than before. It is our purpose to keep them that way.

Text of Letter

The text of President Roosevelt's letter to Mrs. Becker was as follows:

Dear Mrs. Becker:

I have looked forward with pleasure to the opportunity to appear this year before the forty-fifth annual Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution. You will understand, I am sure, why that is not now possible. I will be grateful, however, if you will extend my cordial greetings to the officers and delegates assembled here.

No Aggressive War

There are other equally sincere and patriotic people who look upon our system of national defense as much too large for our needs; an unnecessary expense; a threat, perhaps, to peace. That, too, is a totally wrong conclusion. When we say adequate defense we mean just that. The prospect of a war of aggression has no place in our American policy. It has no place in our military or naval program. We are maintaining a system that will meet our defensive needs. We have no plans for any other kind of a system.

Americans generally will agree that some measure of preparedness for defense is necessary. They disagree as to how much is necessary. The policy of the Government on that point is determined by several factors.

First of all, it is determined by a very common-sense fact. If we take on any of the obligations of self-protection, it follows that we must take on all the obligations of self-protection. We have, for example, two extensive and widely separated coasts to guard. There would be no sense in a preparedness policy adequate for the defense of only one coast. Defense must be adequate, not sectionally adequate, but nationally adequate.

Defense Needs Change

Now our answer to the question as to what is nationally adequate is not always the same. It changes—is bound to change—with changing international situations. If this were a disarming world, it is obvious that our needs would be proportionately decreasing. I regret that today this is not that kind of a world. I regret it deeply.

But here we confront the question of disarmament. On that issue our policy is clear. That policy has two elements in it. First, we propose to press, continually, for a limitation of armament by international agreement. Second, failing to get that, we will make no increase in our own armament unless other powers, by increasing their armament, make increase by us necessary to our national safety.

If progress in armament limitation has been slow, progress in other areas has been rapid. We have stated the principle of the good neighbor as the standard for the conduct of our foreign policy. We have begun the practice of that principle. Already that practice has ushered in a new era of good will between ourselves and the great nations of the Americas.

Friction Eliminated

One after another we are liquidating the causes of friction and misunderstanding between us. A new confidence has been established. This summer's Pan-American conference will meet in an atmosphere of unprecedented friendliness. What we have achieved in that one area is a measure of what we desire to achieve through the whole range of our international relationship.

That achievement is wholly consistent with our program of national defense. It is an expression of the very objective on which our national defense is based.

We have a disinterested, consistent and successful foreign policy. In it we give no thought to a war of aggression on the part of the United States. We stand firmly by our solemn treaty obligation renouncing war as an instrument of national policy.

Very sincerely yours,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

Roosevelt Hopes To Visit Canada; Hinges on Congress

WASHINGTON, April 21 (AP)—President Roosevelt expressed hope in a formal statement today that it would be possible for him to accept an invitation to visit Canada.

The White House issued the following statement:

"President Roosevelt has been invited to visit Ottawa as the guest of His Excellency the Governor General. While the President deeply appreciates this invitation and is sensitive of the friendly spirit which actuates the Governor General and the Canadian Government, he is not yet certain whether he will be able to accept it. He hopes very much, however, that it will be possible for him to do so."

Mr. Roosevelt said last week his future plans depended upon adjournment of Congress.

It is believed that if Congress concludes work by the first week in June he may visit Canada and on his return from a scheduled trip to the Texas and Arkansas centennials during the first week of June.

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Cossacks Win Reserve Posts In 'Red' Army

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROSTOV-ON-DON, U. S. S. R.—The Soviet Government has revived the military organization of the Cossacks, traditional horsemen of Russia, as one of the numerous measures being taken to militarize the country. Cavalry squads or "hundreds" are being organized among the collective peasants of the 11 Cossack districts under the direction of "Osaviachim," the Soviet military reserve.

Cossack horsemen, assembling in Rostov for a colorful military pageant, telegraphed to Joseph Stalin:

"We promise to create a powerful reserve for the Red Army, and if invaders attempt to penetrate our country, we will help the Red Army to destroy them, to push warfare into their own territory, to crush them forever, whether they come from east or west. At your word, Comrade Stalin, we shall fly like birds to defend our country, and with our wives, sisters and mothers stand as a firm wall against any invader."

Buffer Caste

The Soviets apparently intend to restore the Cossacks to a position not unlike that they enjoyed under the Tsars. They were constituted by the first Tsars as a special military caste to live along Russia's borders and repel the invasions of Mongol and Tartar. In return for large grants of land, which they cultivated in communal villages, all male Cossacks were obliged to give military service for 20 years, from the age of 18 years.

The Bolsheviks first undetook to wipe out completely the Cossack military organizations. A decree of June, 1918, placed them on a level with other Soviet citizens. But in the civil war which followed, the Bolsheviks revived Cossack military traditions and organized cavalry units which took an active part in the civil war and the Polish War. About 30,000 Cossacks joined the "whites," and left Russia after the white armies had been defeated.

"Class Warfare"

In subsequent years the Bolsheviks again disbanded Cossack military units, and introduced "class warfare" into Cossack farm villages during the long struggle to include the Cossacks in the collective farm system. A vivid picture of this period is drawn in Sholokoff's novel, "And Quiet Flows the Don." The revolution had dispossessed Cossack landowners, and this struggle disposed of Cossack "kulaks."

The collective system was not unfamiliar to Cossacks, because they had lived for centuries in communal villages, holding lands in common. Being able peasants and possessing rich lands, the Cossack collective farm villages have regained their prosperity more quickly than some other parts of Russia. When the writer visited several of them a few months ago the Cossacks appeared content.

Opposition Broken

Although the Bolsheviks proceeded cautiously in applying their land reforms in Cossack villages, open revolts occurred in many villages when collectivization was foolishly forced during 1930-32. The Kremlin resorted to mass exile before they could restore order, moving entire villages forcibly from the Kuban valley and the North Caucasus to Siberia. Some of these villages were repopulated with demobilized Red Army soldiers.

The famine of 1932-33 broke Cossack peasant opposition to the collective system, and there has since been little trouble with them. More than 90 per cent of Cossack lands have been incorporated in collective farm villages, which have benefited particularly by the extensive introduction of agricultural machinery.

The Cossacks for centuries have combined cultivation of the soil with military service. They were called upon by the Tsars whenever need arose, inside or outside the country. Because they were used so often to suppress revolts in Russia, they gained the reputation of being "enemies of the working class" and at first were viewed with suspicion by the "proletarian dictatorship."

Loyalty Established

But the Kremlin apparently now believes that it can depend upon Cossack loyalty to the state, and has been quietly organizing Cossack cavalry units for some time in preparation for the foreign war which some Soviet leaders consider inevitable. Cossack collective peasants have been given horses and guns, and the Cossack leader Semyon Budyenny, has been made one of the seven marshals of the Red Army.

The new position of the Cossacks is therefore not far different from that which they have held for centuries. Theoretically, their status is the same as that of all other Soviet collective peasants. Actually, however, most of them have better lands to cultivate, with good private plots and houses, and, unlike most other peasants, they will be permitted private ownership of horses and possibly also of pasture land. In return, they will be available at any time for military service to the state. Military training is in the Cossack tradition, and probably is regarded as a privilege rather than a burden.

British Air Liners Take Off on Greatest Summer Network

London airports are now connected with 200 of the larger towns on the Continent—Many holiday tours arranged.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 21—Air liners have roared off to new timetables from 200 European towns with the opening of the summer flying season.

Summer is the time when flying becomes one of the most popular means of travel among the inhabitants of this continent. This year new services have been inaugurated and additional trips prepared to cope with the demand.

The airports of London are the clearing center for British air traffic to the mainland of Europe. On April 19 the most comprehensive programs ever introduced were begun, providing London with air connections to almost every large town of Europe.

Operated by 30 Companies

This summer Imperial Airways are providing four services a day in each direction between London and Paris. There will also be three services on week days to Brussels, four to Cologne and two between London and Switzerland.

The airways system of Europe now comprises approximately 60,000 miles of routes, run under the control of 30 companies.

British services link up with the main continental services. There are a number of regular air lines operating flying routes between British towns. These make connections with European routes. Passengers leaving Manchester, for instance, by the 10 a. m. air liner for London can make a connection which enables them to reach Paris by 2:45 p. m.. They can be in Brussels by 3 p. m., and in Cologne by 4 p. m.

Special Holiday Trips

The daily service to Switzerland will bring that country within three hours of London.

Special trips for holidaymakers have been prepared this summer. One takes Londoners to Germany on Friday evening by air, leaves them to enjoy excursions on the Rhine and brings them back to Croydon Airport on Sunday.

Similar excursions enable travelers to make air-and-rail journeys along the Belgian coast at week ends. A week's holiday trip round Europe by air, with plenty of time for side trips to places of special interest, can also be arranged.

Cruises on Mediterranean

An air cruise in the Mediterranean by flying boat can also be made, lasting a fortnight. For holidaymakers with even more time and money at their disposal there are combined excursions in which part of the journey will be made by air and part by ocean liner. In this way one can fly to South Africa, returning from Cape Town by boat.

For those who like to vary their means of travel itineraries have been drawn up enabling them to start by train, continue in a motorcoach, change from land to air and finish in a boat.

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Modern Flying Craft Are Designed to Meet Variety of Needs and Tastes

Upper—Croydon, One of the Airfields Near London, Sees Contrast Between a Dutch Long-Distance Plane, Which Flies Between Amsterdam and Batavia, and the Light Machine of James Melrose Which Had Just Beaten the Record for the Australia-to-England Flight. Left Center—The 200-Miles-an-Hour Plane Costs Approximately the Same as the Automobile Beside It. Lower Left—S. V. Appleby at the Stick of the Flying Flea, Which He Built. Lower Right—A Woman Member of the London Aeroplane Club Off for a Holiday Flight

Can World Security Be Established

By **Charles Kingsley Webster**

(Continued from Page 1)

greater desire to make the League effective than at any other period since 1919. The isolationist press has been as usual, extremely vocal, but it has completely failed to make any deep impression on public opinion. Except for small and unimportant sections of pacifists and reactionaries, all parties have united in declaring that only through the League can the security of Britain be obtained.

Rallying Point

Men like Winston Churchill have joined with the leaders of the Liberal and Labor Parties in pressing for effective leadership in Europe. And the Governments have responded. Even the egregious error of the Hoare-Laval plan was defended on the ground that to press sanctions at that moment would mean wrecking the League, and even if this plea was mere hypocrisy, which is far from the truth, it indicates the only kind of argument which could be employed at the present time.

Thus at a moment when men might well despair of the League, there is on al lsides a cry to make it effective. The reason is not far to seek. In spite of the follies and passions of mankind, the great forces of the age are clearly in favor of a new and against a return to the old system.

Old Disunited Age Gone

There is a great gulf between 1914 and the present day. Not only the progress of natural science and invention, but all the experience of these last 20 years point entirely in one direction. Even under the influence of the violent propaganda of the dictators or of the cynicism of a wealthy or a corrupt press, nations cannot escape from the unescapable facts of the age in which they live.

The world has clearly outgrown the old system of unco-ordinated national units. They are too small and at the same time too powerful. They have tried to organize themselves in recent years so as to be able to depend on their own resources, but the result has been a pitiful failure. Both Germany and Italy at the height of their intransigence are appealing to the community of nations, which they are defying, to save them from the results of their own isolation.

Burden of Armaments

Still more is it true that armaments are a greater burden and give less confidence than in 1914. They are in the first place, much more costly.

To rebuild the fleets and mechanize the armies of the world, if no system of limitation is put on force, will bear hardly on the resources of even the richest states and some are already nearly driven into bankruptcy.

The efforts of Italy and Germany have forced them practically to nationalize their heavy industries and the terrific strain upon the welfare of the common people has only just begun.

Unbearable Strain

Still more formidable is the problem of unrestricted air armaments. No power can feel secure for a moment, since new inventions and technical progress can transform the strategic situation almost overnight. Already the bombers are becoming as fast as the fighting planes which were to protect us from them, and almost in despair men are planning to rebuild their cities, transfer to remote regions their vital industries and train themselves to endure the horror of showers of gas, thermite and high-explosive bombs.

It is doubtful whether the internal structure of any great European state, with the possible exception of the U. S. S. R., can long endure the strain to which such a situation will subject it.

Men turn, therefore, again and again, to the League, in spite of betrayals and failures. They have perhaps already learned something from these. And the mere existence of a common center in such an anarchic world is of itself a compelling force.

Undoubtedly the effort to organize sanctions against Italy which would achieve their object without the use of physical force has not been without effect on the statesmen and peoples of Europe. It is something to have joined in such an experiment even if it has not achieved its end. Mr. Eden constantly puts this thought into his speeches.

Peace Hopes Seen

"It may be," he said, in the House of Commons on April 6, "that when the history of this difficult post-war period is written, when the time comes to assess the attempt to make collective security effective, that this unhappy, this tragic war, and the lessons derived from it will be found to have played an important part in establishing lasting peace. . . . In the present period of extreme difficulty it is none the less true that through all these years the League has grown in strength, that its roots have struck deep."

The truth is that these difficulties have created the consciousness of a common danger in the minds of all statesmen. Even Hitler and Mussolini share it. And in the Council of the League and in the committees which have been set up as a result of the aggression of Italy and Germany there is a community of feeling which transcends the individual interests of their members.

Conferences Here to Stay

The system of conference, which Europe was unable to use in 1914, has become an ingrained habit, an indispensable part of international intercourse. The League system is indeed not yet supported by that spontaneous and instinctive loyalty which is as necessary to it as to states and churches if it is to fulfill its purpose.

But something of the kind is being created. It is certainly strongly apparent in Britain where the idea of collective security for the whole of Europe is now being considered in quite a new spirit.

Frenchmen have also begun to realize that security is something they must give to others as well as receive themselves. Germans see in adhesion to the League the only alternative to encirclement by states covenanted together to support one another against the aggressor. Even Italians in the full flush of their victories are counting the cost of isolation in Europe.

Fusion Doubtful

Whether these instinctive gropings after security can be fused together into a solid system is of course doubtful. There are immense difficulties in the way. Not the least is the fluctuation of policy of the greatest of all world powers which is itself produced by the hesitations and inhibitions of Europe. In all countries the influence of powerful vested interests and suspicion of the motives of other states are constantly at work to thwart every effort at conciliation and agreement. Much will depend upon the leadership of Britain. How far her people learnt that their own security depends upon the issue and will this knowledge give them sufficient energy, restraint and imagination to take the necessary steps to obtain it? The coming months will decide.

Flood Control Bill Passed by Senate In Unanimous Vote

WASHINGTON, April 21 (AP)—The Senate today passed without an opposition vote the $272,000,000 Overton bill for flood control on the lower Mississippi River and sent it to the House.

Representative Rich of Pennsylvana said he wanted to go on record as being opposed to the Government paying the whole amount of land damages. He said Congressmen representing New York, Pennsylvania and the New England states came from the great tax-paying section of the country, and that other sections of the country were constantly hounding Congress for flood control, and, unless the states were called upon to share in the expenses, the Congressmen would be "covering their eye with a penny and letting dollar fly away from them."

Texas Food Bill

Texas' grocery bill for feeding 19,000 inmates of its public institutions was more than $1,000,000 the last fiscal year.

Methodists Vote In New Jersey To Oppose War by U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEWARK, N. J., April 21—New Jersey delegates to the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Columbus, Ohio, on May 1, will urge the national body of their denomination to go officially on record in opposition to any war involving the United States, according to a resolution adopted at the closing session of the seventy-ninth annual Newark conference yesterday. An amendment to limit the opposition to wars of aggression was voted down.

Recalling that the United States was pledged by the Kellogg Pact to renounce war as an instrument of national policy, and that the Methodist Episcopal General Conference already had declared, "war is sin," the resolution asks that the general conference "now further declare that in the event of war involving the United States, the Methodist Episcopal Church will neither sanction nor support war."

The resolution was offered by the Rev. David S. Campbell of Park Ridge, the Rev. Dorr F. Diefendorf of Drew University, the Rev. Ralph P. Ermy of Westfield, and the Rev. Warren P. Sheen of Chatham.

KINGSTON, N. Y., April 21—A resolution sponsored by the Rev. James J. Henry of New York City, favoring a merger of the three branches of the Methodist Episcopal Church was adopted at the closing session of the New York conference here today. The resolution declares that the merger would be "in the interest of larger usefulness of our denomination and a better exemplification of Christian spirit within the church."

Crime Drops in N. Y., Police Head Reports

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 21—Crime and vice have dropped to a new low level in New York City, according to the annual report of Police Commissioner Lewis J. Valentine, placed before Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia yesterday. It showed that major crimes during 1935 dropped 5 per cent from the level of 1934.

Emphasizing results of the extensive safety campaign undertaken by the New York Police Department, Commissioner Valentine reported the motor vehicle fatality rate per 100,000 population declined from 13.7 in 1934 to 12.5 in 1935, and that there was a decrease of 65 in the total number of accidental deaths, with fatalities among children reaching the lowest point in 14 years. Among adults, the number of fatalities was said to have been lower than at any time since 1928.

Speculative rackets and gambling are at a minimum in the city, according to the report.

Republican Youth Assert Aspirations for Presidency

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 21—The youth movement in Republican politics has swung into vigorous action this week. Yesterday appeared for the first time the Trumpeter, a breezy periodical replete with quips at the New Deal expense. Discussion is under way for the selection of a key-noter and nominating speakers at the Cleveland convention, and youth is very much in line for the jobs. As talk bestirs itself over the question of a vice-presidential candidate, several younger Republicans are looking toward the build-up for the 1940 presidential nomination.

There are many alert Republicans with their eye on the Vice-Presidency, which may be a thankless job in 1936, but holds out hopes for the future. Since it is practically certain that the presidential nomination this year will go to a middle westerner, that leaves the Vice-Presidency to the Atlantic or to the Pacific coast.

Want to Get Ahead

There are youthful and veteran aspirants. Among the younger men now mentioned are Col. Theodore Roosevelt of New York, son of the great T. R. and former Governor-General of the Philippines; Representative Hamilton Fish of New York, Senator Borah's active campaign supporter; Robert A. Taft of Ohio, son of the former President and a "favorite son" candidate for the Presidency; Gov. H. Styles Bridges of New Hampshire.

Much talk has centered on the selection of a conservative Republican for Vice-President, should the first place go to a quasi-progressive. Among possible candidates have been mentioned Representative James W. Wadsworth of New York, gentleman farmer and former Senator; Representative Bertrand H. Snell of New York, minority leader of the House; and Governors Harry W. Nice of Maryland and Frank Merriam of California. Both latter figures have friends actively campaigning in their interest.

Keynote

As for the key posts at the convention itself—jobs which might lead to Cabinet portfolios later on—C. Wayland Brooks, successful Republican nominee for Governor of Illinois, is mentioned as keynoter. Mr. Brooks is an active young lawyer, a former Assistant State's Attorney with an able record as prosecutor. He remained carefully out of the Knox-Borah campaign in Illinois, and is said to have the backing of the Landon forces for the important keynote address.

Others mentioned are Attorney General John W. Bricker of Ohio, whose political successes have attracted national attention; Representative Theodore Christianson of Minnesota, representing an anti-radical faction, and Arthur Hyde of Missouri, a Hoover Cabinet member.

To the Landon supporters, it is even more important to start their boom off lustily at Cleveland, so they are proposing that John D. M. Hamilton, Governor Landon's roving campaign manager, put his name into nomination with a rousing speech. Mr. Hamilton, another "youngster" in national politics, has flaming red hair, a tall, ramrod figure, and a challenging platform style.

The Trumpeter, Republican Youth's new organ, begins with a song:

My country 'tis of thee,
Land of bureaucracy,
Vast AAA.

and ends with "Nuts on the White House table"—a list of boondoggles.

It offers to pay $5 apiece for choice boondoggles. The first week's selection, apparently drawn from the editors' own store, includes a $1341 waterhole allegedly dug on a fox farm in Everett, Mass., and a $9478 expenditure to dry up the mud at a Waltham, Mass., piggery. Anybody who writes in can get the magazine free.

Air-Conditioned Cars in U. S.

More than 6000 air-conditioned cars are now in use in the United States and it is estimated that railroads have ordered about 1000 more.

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Army and Navy Seek Ships for Sea and Air

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 21—Realizing that a different President in the White House next year might prove less sympathetic to naval expansion than its incumbent, the navy has decided within the past few days to take no chances on the outcome of the approaching elections.

The Army Air Corps meanwhile gained a victory in the House, when a 4000-plane procurement program over a period of five years was authorized yesterday without a record vote.

Navy officials, informed previously by the President that they could not have any money for commencement of two new battleships in the present budget, have now come forward with a new scheme which would not require new money.

Submitted at the White House yesterday by Admiral William H. Standley, the plan calls for permission to transfer about $4,000,000 of funds provided in the present budget for submarine and destroyer construction to start the new battleship replacement program.

Admiral Standley recently held that about $10,000,000 would be necessary to begin work. The reduction is based on the assumption that if the navy can only manage to get preliminary work started on the ships, future administrations and Congresses can be induced to provide funds for completion. It is a congressional axiom that it is easier to get money to complete a warship than to start it.

See Possible Change

Every navy effort is being bent therefore toward making the start before any possible new administration shall take office—just in case it might have to be a different and less friendly one.

The new scheme is believed to enjoy some prospect of success. President Roosevelt originally disapproved any appropriation for battleship construction in the new budget on the ground that the United States should not initiate a new race in capital ships. Behind this was also the desire to keep down the budget for the sake of the elections.

The first objection has been removed by announcement in London of definite British plans for commencing two new capital ships next year and two more the following. The budget argument is met by the navy's new scheme.

Puts Stress on Battleships

The navy's persistence in refusing to take "no" for an answer in its drive for new battleships is an indication of the importance which it attaches to this type of ship. It is not permitted to lay any down before Jan. 1, 1937, under the Hoover battleship holiday agreement.

But the naval high command desires to start the replacement program as soon after that date as is possible. To do so, it will be necessary to get some appropriation in the present budget for the purpose. The new Congress meeting in January could not provide the money immediately, even if it so desired.

While there has been no public announcement as to the exact type of ship the navy has in view, it is rumored that its new capital ships will be, strictly speaking, battle cruisers and not battleships.

Would Have High Speed

They are reportedly to have a speed of at least 30 knots and be capable of escorting the two super-aircraft carriers Lexington and Saratoga. Ultimately, three such fast battle cruisers are desired. This would make possible a squadron of the two carriers and three fast super cruisers which would constitute the fastest and heaviest naval striking force in the world.

While the Army Air Corps plane-buying authorization is meaningless without appropriation, it constitutes the first step toward the army's objective of an air corps of at least 2500 effective planes.

The actual strength of any air corps is, of course, a fluid quantity. The Army's corps today averages between 1100 and 1200 planes. The present appropriation bill assumes an annual procurement program of roughly 500 planes.

Goal Is 2500 Planes

This would be sufficient to maintain an average effective force of approximately 2000. The 800-a-year program would maintain a force of 2500 with a 25 per cent reserve.

For the past five years the Army has sought unsuccessfully to attain an effective air strength of 1800. This was made the objective by congressional statute, but money to make its full attainment possible has never been provided.

A total effective army air force of 2500 planes would raise the United States well up in the list of air powers. The navy has an objective of 2190 units. If both were attained, it would give a combined air strength of more than 4000 planes.

Japan Takes Pride in Being Most Literate Asiatic Nation

No People More Eager for Foreign Books; Publishing Boom

What Japan Thinks
Eighth of 12 Articles

By **William Henry Chamberlin**
Chief Far Eastern Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—Japan is the sole Asiatic country where literacy is the rule rather than the exception.

Books, magazines and newspapers enjoy a wide circulation in the Island Empire, and there is a keen demand for the translations of the best works in foreign languages.

A bird's-eye view of main trends and characteristics in contemporary Japanese literature is presented in the following excerpts from an article which Kikuchi Kan, Japan's most popular modern novelist, contributed to the December number of the magazine Bungei Shunjyu.

"The world of letters of present-day Japan is a literary melting-pot that has absorbed all literatures of the world and has produced and will produce a new literature out of its chaos.

"Tolstoy, Dostoievsky, Turgenieff and Chekhof have been representative of Russian literature and have swept over the reading public of our country.

Europe's Literature

"The literature of northern Europe has been known to us through Ibsen, Strindberg and Bjornson. The literature of Germany and Austria, also, has become thoroughly familiar to us, from the classic Goethe to more recent men, such as Hauptmann, Schnitzler, Hofmannsthal and Thomas Mann. The name of Maupassant has become quite as hackneyed as that of Tolstoy. . . .

"Bernard Show, who visited our country a few years ago, declared that the only Japanese words he knew were yen and samurai. Our knowledge of his English, however, is in inverse ratio to his Japanese vocabulary. For we have been reading his works for the last 20 years. Together with him, Oscar Wilde, George Meredith, John Galsworthy, and others whom I have no time to enumerate, have enjoyed a fair degree of popularity. And today James Joyce is the literary fashion in our country. . . .

"Our melting-pot was not empty to start with; the pure ingredients of our national literature have been seething and bubbling over. Consequently what we have today is a mixture of western elements with our own. . . .

"What European literature has brought us are (first) Realism (Naturalism); (second) the ideal of the brotherhood of man (humanistic idealism); (third) a new technique in story-writing and especially in short-story writing.

Typically Japanese Novel

"There is one type of novel that is typically Japanese. This may be called the personal novel or the introspective novel. In the personal novel the reflected world is one's own microcosmic world. An antithesis of the social novel, the personal novel is an account of the author's conduct of life, his various frames of mind or his ethical conceptions. The story is likely to be very trivial, and yet its feeling may have great depth.

"No people is as eager for foreign literature as the Japanese. But unfortunately very little of what we have has been known abroad. The difficulty is in the language. We have 20 or 30 words for the first person singular. Each one of these 20 or 30 "I's" has a peculiar shade of implication as to the class, rank and personality of the speaker. There are over 20 names for rain. Rain is called by different names according to the season and the manner of its raining. And each name is rich in literary associations. . . .

"A great many Japanese words share the same misfortune when translated and we are desperate over the impossibility of our literature being properly interpreted."

Japanese Weak on Ego

The following summary of qualities of Japanese character which are closely reflected in Japanese literature is taken from an article by Mme. Z. N. Popova, a student of things Japanese from the Russian Oriental Academy, published in Cultural Nippon, for December, 1935:

"1. From our standpoint the Japanese has a weakly developed sense of individuality. He regards his ego as part of the 'kokutai,' the body of his country. He is above all a part of Japan, then a citizen, after that the member of his family and then Himself. The Japanese order of values in this respect is the very opposite of the European.

"2. There is a religious adoration of the Monarch, not as an individual but as the expression of the folk in one person, as an embodied ideal of wisdom and power on which the authority of the country reposes . . .

"3. Reverence for the dead and feeling that the dead are near to the living represent the third important Japanese national trait.

Reason for Suicide

"4. This nearness to the dead is perhaps one of the reasons why suicide is so highly esteemed in Japan. There is a special admiration for those who kill themselves under special circumstances.

"5. Reverence for old age, in Japan, as in China, is such a well-known characteristic that it is unnecessary to discuss it at length.

"6. A remarkable trait which often furnishes the main theme of the plot in literature is the fear of telling the truth, not of telling a truth which would destroy someone's happiness, but of telling a truth that apparently should be told, according to the simplest dictates of Western common sense . . . Very often the fear of telling the truth is rooted in etiquette which requires that unpleasant things should never be mentioned.

"7. Women in Japan occupy a special position. In contrast to men, they have been trained in obedience for ages and, because of this and because of the requirements of etiquette, they have developed the power of controlling their feelings as no man is able to do."

"No" and "Kabuki"

The following excerpts from "New Movements on the Stage," by Kunio Kishida, a well-known playwright, in "Contemporary Japan" for December, 1935, and from "The Education of Artists," by Taikan Yokoyama, in the same publication for March, 1935, show how old and new models and standards are jostling each other in drama and art:

"From out of Japan's past come two forms of stage art, the No and the Kabuki. These two forms of histrionic art, with centuries of tradition behind them, possess a beauty and charm that are distinctively their own. The No portrays the taste and culture of the aristocracy and the samurai; the Kabuki that of the common people, the men and women of the town. Even today these stage arts have their devotees, although they are rather limited in numbers. . . .

Modern Drama Lacking

"Present-day Japan has no modern drama which, both in form and in content, is worthy of meeting the requirements of modern intellectuals as a form of spiritual amusement. . . .

"Both the Kabuki and the 'new school' plays have a very limited audience. Their performances are maintained only through the efforts of individual actors who solicit the patrons to buy tickets. . . .

"No matter how the No and Kabuki may be esteemed by Westerners from the aesthetic viewpoint, we must point out the cultural reaction that these dramas create and emphasize that they give neither encouragement nor comfort to modern life."

Art in Eclipse?

"The recent tendency of art education in Japan is a matter for grave concern. The resplendent glory of Oriental painting seems to have been eclipsed by the blind imitation of Western methods which give all honor to technique at the expense of noble sentiments. Such a deplorable trend might be condoned in a country lacking an art of its own, but the case is far otherwise in Japan, where a unique culture has flourished from time immemorial. . . .

"The elegance and nobility of Japanese painting is a source of attraction and admiration to connoisseurs from all over the world. . . . Guided by our own traditions, shaped by a past that is unique we may advance confidently.

"But who asks to see pictures painted by Japanese in the Western style?"

Publishers Prosperous

The state of book and magazine publication in Japan is indicated by the following passages, translated from the annual survey in the Publishers' Yearbook, issued by the Tokyo-do firm:

"The publishing world of Japan has enjoyed unprecedented prosperity during 1934, with the number of specimen copies of books presented for censorship to the Home Ministry reaching the largest figure so far recorded in the annals of publication. An increase was also very noticeable in other branches of publications—periodicals and newspapers. . . .

"Outstanding among the many features which characterize the year's publishing trend, was the sudden and remarkable popularity of books on religion, especially on Buddhism; and hundreds of new books, either theological or explanatory, were published on this oriental sect during the year.

New Encyclopedias

"One of the other salient features of the year was the appearance of a few stately and voluminous encyclopedias.

"More than ten thousand magazines are now published in Japan. . . .

"Generally speaking, the Japanese magazines are far more voluminous than magazines published in foreign countries. For instance, three influential magazines, Chuo Koron, Kaizo and Bungei Shinju, usually have three times as many pages as the corresponding first-class magazines of foreign countries. . . . At present these three leading magazines publish between 360 and 500 pages in every issue and are priced at from 50 to 80 sen."

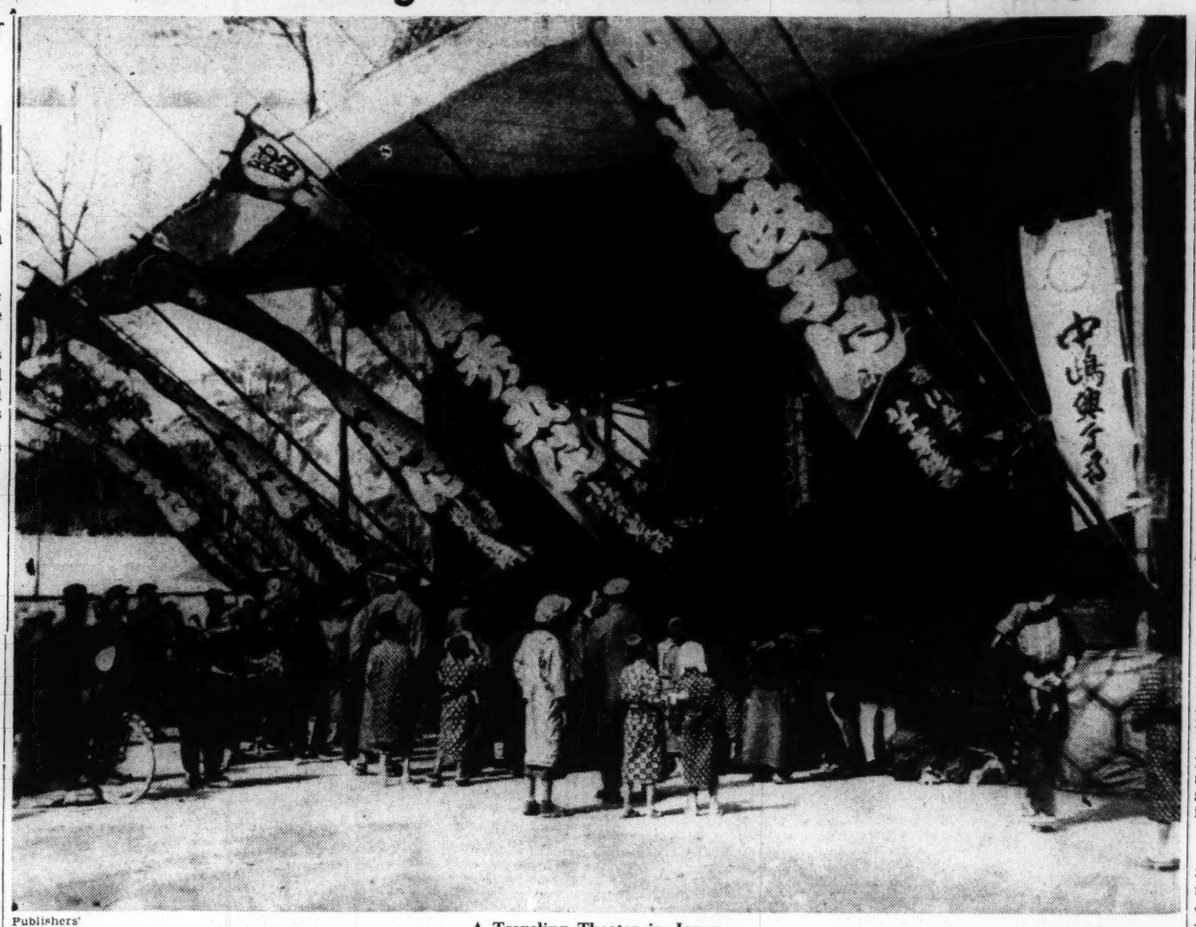
Journalism Changes

Changing styles in Japanese journalism are outlined by Tomoyuki Ishihama, former Professor of the Kyushu Imperial University, in the magazine Nippon-Hyoron for December, 1935:

"The emphasis placed on fast news reporting and on explanatory articles marks the difference between the present-day press and that of former times, when the article of opinion was the main feature.

"The press and the periodical have been gradually becoming more similar. Magazines to-day print news and explanatory articles and are edited almost in the same way as newspapers, so that essentially there is little difference between the two. . . .

"The increasing uniformity of newspapers is due to the fact that all newspapers must compete on a time basis and hence the factor of speed tends toward such uniformity. High speed calls for standardization, and all this means that the newspapers of to-day are losing their distinctive characteristics."



Publishers'

A Traveling Theater in Japan

The Dramatic Banners Draw the Crowds and the Place Is Filled Time After Time Until the Community's Desire Has Been Met. Then the Theater Moves On to Another Town for a Few Weeks' Stay

Support of Unions Asked for Roosevelt

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., April 20—More than 1,000,000 trade unionists will be urged at their annual conventions between now and November to subscribe to the brief of labor's Nonpartisan League for the re-election of President Roosevelt, it was announced here today. Leadership of the move was taken by Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, who said that when they held their annual convention in Cleveland on May 11, their organization would be urged to line up to send Mr. Roosevelt back to the White House for another four years.

Other labor organizations expected to join the movement are the United Mine Workers and the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

Mr. Hillman said:

"The forces of industrial and political reaction in the United States are ganging up to defeat President Roosevelt. He should have the support of workers, if only because his re-election is opposed by every group which has sought and is seeking to destroy every attempt of the workers to better their condition."

Wharton 1935 Alumni Find Jobs, Dean Reports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 21—Employment figures encouraging to college students are reported by Dean Joseph H. Willits of the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce of the University of Pennsylvania.

A letter was sent to each of the 361 men who graduated from the Wharton School last year, asking whether he was taking graduate work, was employed or unemployed. Two thirds of the graduates replied shortly.

Approximately 84 per cent are employed, it appeared, and more than 17 out of every 20 of these are working in their own field of interest. Graduate work is occupying the time of 7 per cent. Only 9 per cent are unemployed.

Political Foes Remain Friends Despite Senate's Fuss and Fury

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 21—You would have felt sure after hearing Joseph T. Robinson (D) of Arkansas, majority leader, thundering in the Senate yesterday, and Senator Daniel O. Hastings of Delaware making curt replies that the two men loathed and detested one another. Groups in the crowded galleries did, anyway, and little knots of well-dressed anti-New Deal women applauded Mr. Hastings outright, while a southern contingent for President Roosevelt had to be restrained once or twice from laughing approval at Mr. Robinson's sallies.

To the surprise of spectators, a minute later, Mr. Robinson had rolled nonchalantly over to Mr. Hastings' desk and leaned over confidentially to his adversary, whereupon hearty chuckles broke from both of them. Then the savage battle went on as before.

It's All Very Friendly

It was a momentary incident and one that was hard for the crammed galleries to understand, and also realize that old-hand Senate professionals can hurl taunts and insults at one another for a couple of hours with no more harm done than to a couple of battleships at tagret practice.

Anyway, yesterday was a great day for the galleries, for, with the flush of warm spring air blowing, and two weeks of stodgy impeachment trial out of the way, Senators were feeling their oats, and had a good time raking up partisan taunts and comfortable, full-mouthed insults even if Senator Robert F. Wagner (D), of New York, did cast rather a gloom on the scene by going statistical in a big way, and trying to drag the affair down to actualities.

Mr. Hastings' Speech

Mr. Hastings has been carrying around a speech in his pocket for a week pointing out that the American Liberty League, which the New Deal Democrats are all in a lather about, is manned almost exclusively by disgruntled Democrats. It was a good idea for a political speech, and Mr. Hastings wanted to get all his points into the record without interruption, so he announced at the outset that he would not yield for questions.

Mr. Hastings is not a fiery speaker, nor an eloquent speaker, nor does he rise to great heights, nor achieve lofty effects. But he is a cool, shrewd, persistent speaker, who can take all sorts of verbal buffets without blinking in the normal Senate debates, and wear down many a brilliant newcomer who thinks to overwhelm him. He is the Republican gadfly, and though he lacks the brilliance of a David A. Reed of Pennsylvania, or the wit of a George Moses of New Hampshire, he is among the ablest of the old guard Republicans on the conservative side.

Criticism in Verse

As "Uncle Joe" Robinson listened to the rhetorical questions of Mr. Hastings yesterday, without being able to get the floor to answer them, he appeared to fume and fulminate; and when Mr. Hastings finally sat down, having fully proved his point that Raskob, Shouse, Smith and the du Ponts were all formerly stanch Democrats, Mr. Robinson was up to his burly height to reply in no time. It was here that the rough and tumble of the spring debate in the Senate occurred. Mr. Hastings was even moved to verse in criticizing New Deal spoils and relief, though a less poetic appearing man there is not in the Senate. Recited the Delaware Senator:

> Not a citizen shall shiver
> Or go hungry in this section
> (If we're certain they'll "deliver"
> In the '36 election).
>
> We relieve the starved and frozen
> With no hesitance or parley.
> (If the politics they've chosen
> Are approved by Mr. Farley!)

Samples of Senate Wit

Mr. Robinson as leader of the majority obviously felt it his duty to beat his breast a little, in a nice dignified way.

"Oh, ye gods and little angels," he exclaimed, "think of Al Smith in company with the Senator from Delaware!"

Some of the repartee was not exactly brilliant. Looking back on it in the cold print of the Congressional Record, it is apparent that it needed the mellowing influence of the summer breezes to stir the gust of laughter from the galleries which it achieved.

"I was going to ask the Senator from Arkansas a question or two," averred Mr. Hastings at one point.

"Will the Senator let me answer them?" said Mr. Robinson.

Speech, What Speech

"I assume if the Senator thinks it is worth while he will answer them. Does the Senator think he has answered the speech I just made?"

"Does the Senator think he made a speech? What makes the Senator think he made a speech?"

"Because it scared the Senator from Arkansas so much that he wanted to ask me questions. That is the reason that I thought I was making a speech."

Mr. Robinson: "Does not the Senator from Delaware think we are entitled to a little amusement here sometimes?" (Laughter).

Mr. Hastings: "Well, well! A little amusement?" (Laughter).

Enter the Statistics

It was obvious that neither senator could find quite the crushing reply for which he was groping. It was about this time that Senator Wagner brought his battalion array of statistics into the fray like a mosquito fleet. Mr. Wagner is a serious-minded, affectionately-regarded Senator who is generally concerned with ameliorating some great social wrong. He knows his limitations as an orator, and generally keeps out of partisan debates. He seemed to be out of his depth once or twice yesterday, as Mr. Hastings first got him nearly to admit that he wanted the NRA back again, and then nearly to attack the Supreme Court for throwing it out. Incidentally, political significance may attach to Mr. Wagner's strong support of shorter working hours yesterday, following the same line taken by Mr. Roosevelt at Baltimore.

But anyway, Mr. Wagner's train of recovery statistics cast a gloom and a damper over the Senate holiday, and ultimately brought the members back to the dull subject of flood control bill which they were supposed to be considering. But not until Mr. Wagner had made one comment that:

"We may talk as we like about local regulation, but unless there is some universal rule in the matter of hours of employment, plus minimum wages, we shall never solve the unemployment problem."

Gets 1899 D. S. C. Medal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 20—Presentation of the Distinguished Service Cross to Maj. Daniel S. Bassett, of the 315th Infantry, for service in the Philippine Islands in 1899, featured the program at the ninth annual military ball of the 315th Infantry in the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, April 18.

Labor Party Aims Of Lewis Unions Disclosed by Aide

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 21—A movement for a new Labor Party in America was described here by W. Jett Lauck, labor economist and adviser of John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, before the convention of the national peace conference. The Lewis Committee on Industrial Organization, which has broken with the A. F. of L. and is seeking to organize mass production industries into industrial rather than craft unions is working toward this end, Mr. Lauck said.

He did not refer to the new "Labor's Non-Partisan League" organized by Mr. Lewis and Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, with George L. Berry at its head, to back Roosevelt's re-election campaign this year. This group is expected to swing over into the independent labor party movement in 1940.

Economic Planning

The Labor Party movement would advocate a "high degree of socialization or in other words, economic planning," said Mr. Lauck. "Regulation of production, prices, and profits must inevitably be placed under government control."

"It is the belief of the new labor leadership," he said, "that a social and economic revolution, in the best sense of the word, is now under way in the United States."

Capitalism

Mr. Lauck charged that "capitalism is imperialistic" and "exploits the people and resources of backward countries." He declared the United States and British Empire together represent 60 per cent of the world's industrial output and control 75 per cent of its mineral resources; lacking such supplies, and facing high British and American tariffs, said the speaker, "the imperialistic and warlike tendencies of Germany, Italy and Japan may be quickly understood." The proposed American Labor Party would closely co-operate with the British Labor Party, he said, and added:

"The future peace of the world is largely dependent upon the British Labor Party, and the American Labor Party which is now being projected."

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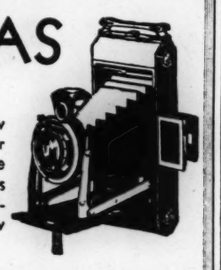
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City and State Unite in Making New York a Delight to Tourists

Monitor Traveltalks

By M. LeTour

Who goes to New York should remember that there are two of them—New York City, only partially American, and the State of New York, which is as native as Peoria. They should be prepared to see the former as a cosmopolitan center with interests as wide as the lanes of ship traffic that connect it with the seven seas. Men should expect to find in New York State, on the other hand, some of America's loveliest countryside and finest scenery. Each is enormously different; both are tremendously worth-while.

Dividing one's visit in such a fashion, the start should be made with a thorough inspection of New York City. No doubt that is what most travelers will do this summer, and many of them will end their visits there, too, because New York is in many ways the crossroads of the western hemisphere.

* * *

The fact that it is estimated to have a population of 7,601,575 persons makes it the largest city in America, of course, but apart from that, New York has a constant transient population. It is the embarking and disembarking port for most transatlantic, Latin-American and coastwise water travel. In and out of its immense railroad terminals move throngs of people from all parts of the world, while air transport systems keep it in constant touch with Canada, Latin America and every section of the United States. Meanwhile, the splendid system of highways provided by New York, neighboring state and local governments encourages motorbus and automobile traffic at constantly ascending levels.

If New York City is easy to reach, it is just as convenient to see. And the seeing need not cost a great deal, though it may be exactly as expensive as one wishes. New York's facilities for helping a person spend money are unusually elaborate, but the person of moderate means need not overwork them to see and enjoy the place. Accepting the fact that many of the worth-while attractions are free or else cost little, he can prove quite easily that the city's reputation for being "expensive" does not seem justified on the basis of possibilities to squeeze value out of vacation dollars.

Hotel and lodging places exist for every degree of income or taste. Cheap transportation is one of the principal reasons why a visit to New York can be economical. The five-cent subway and motorbus fare will take a passenger practically anywhere on surprising jaunts.

* * *

New York City was built very largely upon islands, so ferries and bridges are common. Both provide excellent equipment for seeing a great deal. The ferry trip from West Twenty-third Street to Jersey City and back, for example, costs only 6 cents though it requires fully an hour. An impressive view of New York's sky line is the reward.

Several interesting journeys are possible from the Battery. One of them is to Bedloe's Island, upon which is the Statue of Liberty, a permanent magnet for American tourists. A nominal fare is charged for the round trip.

* * *

New York is so well supplied with places of interest that only an adequate guidebook, of which there are several attainable, can deal satisfactorily with them. Among the more important are:

Metropolitan Museum of Art, the American Museum of Natural History, Brooklyn Museum and Brooklyn Botanic Garden, the New York Botanical Garden, Radio City and the Empire State Building, whose observation platforms give magnificent views of the entire metropolitan area.

Broadway and the theater district is a place of special interest for everyone having an attachment for the dramatic arts.

* * *

With the city behind, the tourist has at least five important possibilities before him in seeing the State of New York, and it would be difficult to make a choice among any of them. He may go to Niagara Falls, the Finger Lakes district, the Catskill Mountains, Long Island or the Adirondacks and Thousand Islands. The New York State Park System provides marvelous vacation opportunities in all sections. There are also numerous and comfortable resorts of every description.

One method of leaving New York for up-state is by way of the Hudson River vessels, though the same trip can be made by rail along the shore. In either event, the traveler has a view of the United States Military Academy at West Point, and will find the Catskill Mountains, scene of Irving's Sketch Book, on the west side of the river midway between New York and Albany. He may stop in the Catskills, visit the State Capitol at Albany, and proceed from there to the Adirondacks.

The Adirondacks embrace 5000 square miles of mountainous woods in the northeastern section of the State. The greater portion of them are within a state park. There are 100 peaks with elevations between 1500 and 5000 feet. Fifteen hundred lakes and innumerable streams provide almost every sort of vacation opportunity imaginable. Just to the east is Lake Champlain.

Thousand Islands and the rapids of the St. Lawrence have much to offer the tourist, including an opportunity to visit Canada. Niagara Falls is too well known to need description.

* * *

Six bodies of water from 11 to 40 miles long in central New York make up the Finger Lakes district, which was the home of the Iroquois Indians. It would be hard to find a region more satisfactory for one's vacation than this.

In the vicinity are nine state parks, embracing 5000 acres of beach, mountain and gorge. Altitudes may be as great as 2300 feet and there are 1000 waterfalls, one of them slightly higher than Niagara. Twenty golf courses and 5000 summer camps are fanned by lake breezes.

Much closer to New York City are the Catskills, suitable for "week-ending," and Long Island, which is near enough for a day's outing from the metropolitan district.

* * *

At this early date tourist bureaus report that calls are literally pouring in with requests for routes, road conditions in upper New York State. From the rural sections word comes that there is a definite increase in spring travel along the country side.

New York is prepared to greet this great influx of visitors who have already indicated their intentions of touring the mountainous, lake and historical areas. For, over a period of 50 years, they have carefully preserved its historical and scenic sights, and have continually developed and added to their natural splendor.

* * *

Over the backs of the two major mountain ranges—the Adirondacks and the Catskills—and along the numerous lesser mountain and hill systems, inviting trails wind spiral-like for the hiker. At various intervals attractive shelters have been erected and offer recreation for the city-weary. At other points camp sites open sites are available for any traveler with camping equipment. Running water, open air stone stoves, firewood, all supplied by the State, are free for the campers' use.

In addition to these forested buttresses, tucked in saucerlike fashion among the mountains and hills, are thousands of lakes. Besides the great lakes on which the state borders—Erie and Ontario—the entire Adirondack region is a maze of mirrored silver, some surpassing loveliness, such as Lake George, considered equal to Como in Italy and Killarney in Ireland. Then there are such large lakes as Champlain, Oneida and the beautiful group of Finger Lakes. Recreational opportunities surround these vistas with golf courses, baseball diamonds, polo fields and tennis, available during the summer months.

* * *

Among the popular outdoor sports in the Adirondacks is canoeing and boating. With numerous lakes weaving in and out of these timbered tracts this sport is enjoyed by thousands each year. The most thrilling, perhaps, is the canoe trip beginning at Old Forge of the Fulton chain of lakes and going through to the mountain summits, with scenery at almost every turn causing exclamations. The popular route is from the First Lake through the connecting lakes and streams to Raquette Lake, on to Forked and Long Lakes, down to the picturesque winds of the Raquette River. The lakes also afford many delightful launch, sail, and motorboat trips, the broad expanses giving full freedom for continuous navigation.

Lake Placid is another vacation haunt, which attracts visitors and tourists, especially because of the many variety of activities. There are trails and bridle paths which beckon the hiker and rider; power boating, sailing and all water sports are important features under the direction of the Lake Placid Yacht Club; 10 beautiful golf courses, tennis courts, and tours make up the recreational activities for those desiring action in the great out-of-doors.

* * *

For those who wish to tramp among the great forests and mountains the Adirondacks offer every facility. Expert guides may be hired at reasonable rates for hiking and mountain climbing. Camp outfits, tents and all accessories may be obtained from leaders at moderate cost, with a wide variety of tenting sites to choose from. Cottage and cabin sites, with boats, launches and canoes, may be rented by the week or season. Nearly every district is supplied with good hotels, lodges and boarding houses to meet the demands of every purse.

* * *

Historical sites abound along the Hudson Valley, from Yonkers to Albany. Battlefields of Saratoga and other lesser battlefields pass in review. There are the historical homes of the original Dutch Patroons, the residences of Colonial Governors, the houses of several New Yorkers who have been Presidents of the United States.

Beginning with the Palisades, those great walls of volcanic rock, the interest of visitors is held by a succession of changing scenes as the hills of Westchester, West Point, Highlands, Catskills, and finally the Adirondacks are viewed.

A Hint of New York State's Wealth of Attractive Scenery

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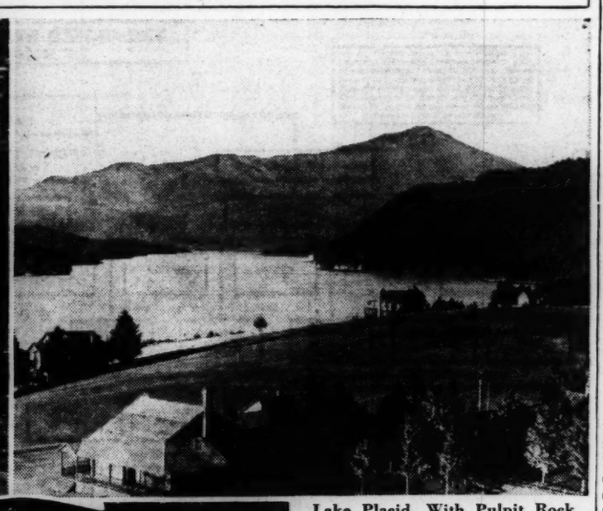
Entrance to Amphitheater in Watkins Glen, Near Head of Seneca Lake



Lake Placid, With Pulpit Rock and Mt. Whiteface in Background

Gendreau

Preparing a Meal in the Adirondacks

Long Island Primps Up For Its Tercentenary Observances This Year

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONG ISLAND, N. Y., April 21—This 126-mile strip of land, which is celebrating its tercentenary this year, is in the midst of spring cleaning. Within a very few weeks, Long and Jones Beaches, two of New York's most popular resorts, will be spick-and-span for the thousands of visitors who will soon invade these seaside centers.

Already bath houses gleam with new paint; midways are touched up with reds and greens; sand sparkles like gold from its winter's scrubbing by the sea; and boardwalk vendors are busy thinking up new concoctions to tempt strollers-by.

Primping Up

Through the rural sections parks are being raked, trees trimmed. In recreational centers golf courses are touched up, tennis courts are rolled. Long Island is primping up for its many summer attractions.

Each summer, records show, one third of New York spends a day, a week, or a season somewhere on Long Island. The island's normal population is well over 4,000,000 people, but during the summer months this figure is increased 35 per cent.

Long Island, conveniently accessible to practically every person residing in or about New York City because of adequate transportation facilities, draws throngs of people representing every walk in life.

Many Beaches

The beaches, Long Island in particular, attract as many as a quarter million bathers at times. Jones Beach also plays its part in satisfying the throngs of people who seek cooling sea breezes and invigorating waters. Opened in 1919 this beach has grown steadily. Here everything is new except the rocks and the waves that roll upon them. Year by year, because of new highways leading directly to it, and added improvements, Jones Beach is becoming a popular resort.

For those who wish to linger among wooded groves and hike over shaded trails, Long Island has many places to offer. On the north side of the island, it is rocky and hilly, dented with inlets and covered with woods. Here are many trails to tramp, or cool glens where the visitor may spend quiet hours away from congested boulevards.

And for those seeking recreation there is every thing available. There are more than 100 golf courses, ample tennis courts, bridle paths, polo grounds and any number of other outdoor diversions awaiting sport lovers. The waters of the Sound and the ocean are ideal for bathing, swimming and yachting.

Railway Issues Booklet On Motoring in Canada

MONTREAL, Can., April 21—Recognizing the tremendous increase in travel by automobile throughout North America, the Canadian Pacific Railway has issued a new rotogravure booklet, "Motoring to Canada," which is being accorded free distribution throughout the United States.

The booklet, profusely illustrated with photographs and road maps, contains valuable information concerning customs and immigration regulations of the Dominion, hunting and fishing in the eastern provinces, motor vehicle laws, steamship and ferry connections, and data concerning bungalow camps, hotels and resort areas. Golf courses are listed, as well as geographical and historical "high spots" which appeal to American motorists visiting Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia or New Brunswick. The brochure is being distributed gratuitously by automobile clubs and chambers of commerce in every state in the Union.

American Express Trip To Russia Is Announced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, N. Y., April 21—"Steppe by Steppe" or "Roaming through Russia" is the title of a new Russian Adventure tour recently announced by the American Express. Albert K. Dawson, Director of the Russian Travel Division, will serve as official guide for those taking the trip. The party will leave New York on the Normandie on July 15.

There will be five days spent in Moscow, the third largest city in Europe. Here a complete picture of the planning system that controls and directs this great nation will be given.

From this point other modern cities are encountered as well as visits into the wild mountain country of the Caucasus. On or about August 26 a journey will be made to Kiev, the "Mother of Russian Cities," where a study will be made of its associations with the past and its important place in the modern Soviet economic system. The group will also tour Warsaw and Berlin before reaching Paris and making the return trip to New York.

Streamlined Train Ordered by the Santa Fe

The Santa Fe has just placed a contract with the Edward G. Budd Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia, for a de luxe high-speed streamlined stainless steel train of the most modern and commodious type, S. T. Bledsoe, president of the road, announces. Delivery is expected within six months, and it is planned to place it in regular operation on its Super Chief between Chicago and Los Angeles the latter part of this year.

The new train will operate between Chicago and Los Angeles on a once-a-week round-trip schedule, covering the 2225 miles between these points in 39 hours and 45 minutes. The new train, streamlined and embodying the last word in engineering research and design, will be drawn by a powerful Diesel locomotive, and will consist of eight cars, including a baggage car, dining car, a cocktail lounge-club car, four sleepers and a sleeper-observation car.

French Brought Calling Card

Visiting cards were introduced in this country by French royalists who settled on Sapelo Island to escape the French Revolution.

Elevator Strike Settlement Held Victory by Both Sides

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 21—Minimum wages of from $936 to $1456 a year for elevator operators and other service workers in Manhattan buildings, announced at Washington yesterday in the arbitrator's settlement of last March's strike, are accepted by labor and employees here as a victory for the method of arbitration in labor disputes.

Ferdinand A. Silcox, arbitrator, declared the settlement would bring some uniformity into the chaotic wage conditions in the industry, and that it was based on the principle of a living wage for all industrial workers and upon the recently marked upturn in business.

Living Wage Principle

"The living wage principle has been recognized in a long series of awards made by individual arbitrators and by boards of arbitration covering a wide variety of industries, classes of employes and geographical distribution," he said. "It has been used and widely accepted as a basis of measure to determine what constitutes reasonable minimum standards of wages.

"Representatives of both parties to these proceedings were in agreement that subnormal conditions should be eliminated. The real difference of opinion comes on what are subnormal or subreasonable conditions."

Mr. Silcox said it manifestly was impossible for him to explore or to get a complete analysis of the financial situation which the real estate industry here faces.

Adjustments Necessary

"The evidence submitted shows that it has had to make many far-reaching financial adjustments since 1929," he continued. "It is probable that, along with other industries, it will have to make more until adjusted to a level of values which will make it possible for it to meet carrying charges. Its first obligation, however, is to meet, upon some basis of reasonable minimum standards of wages, its labor costs.

"It is for this reason that your arbitrator is compelled to reach the decision that he must meet his responsibility to set up reasonable minimum wage standards, notwithstanding the present condition of the industry or the financial adjustments it may have to make now or in the future.

"The indices of business activity submitted show a general improvement in business conditions. This, in connection with the other measures used and taken together with the acceptance of the necessity for a wider distribution of purchasing power through the setting up of reasonable minimum standards of wages which will permit wage earners to purchase, is a contributing and concluding reason for this award."

Named Arbitrator

Mr. Silcox, who is chief forester of the United States, was named as a negotiator and friend of both workers and employers. The agreement by both sides in the dispute to accept him as arbitrator followed the intervention of Mayor Fiorello H. La-Guardia in the strike and the demand by the Mayor that disputants arbitrate their differences. Before agreeing to act as arbitrator, Mr. Silcox obtained the pledge of both building owners and operators and the union that all parties to the dispute would abide by his final decision.

William D. Rawlins, executive secretary of the Realty Advisory Board, declared the Silcox award "ought to justify faith in arbitration as distinguished from industrial war and closed-shop coercion." He held that in the award the Realty Advisory Board had won its fight for the open shop and peaceful adjustment of differences.

"I feel that it has made New York a fairer and safer place in which to live," he said. "With the principle of peaceful adjustments respected and the rights of nonunion men recognized, the question of minimum wage rates should be reached in the future without resort to antisocial demands or practices." Mr. Rawlins said the award would affect about 1500 buildings by increasing wage minimums approximately 10 per cent.

Union Demand Rejected

"It rejects the union demand for increases to those who now receive more than the minimum, but provides added protection for those receiving the lowest rate of pay," he said. "Just what proportion of the employees will be affected it is not possible to determine at this time, but the number is not large."

James J. Bambrick, president of Local 32-B of the Building Service Employees' Union, characterized the award as "a complete victory for the union." W. Jett Lauck, economic adviser of the local union, concurred in this estimate.

Mayor McNair Cleared

PITTSBURGH, April 20 (AP)—Judge Michael M. Musmanno today dismissed charges of embezzlement and nonfeasance brought against Mayor William M. McNair. The Mayor, who spent a hilarious hour in jail Saturday, signed an order returning $100 to a man arrested in recent raids on "numbers" writers and fined that amount by a magistrate. It was the Mayor's refusal to sign the order which led to his arrest under a law enacted by the Legislature in 1860.

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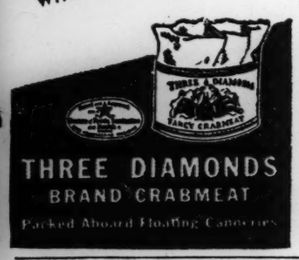

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Film Gains Depth and Color With Crystal-Coated Glass

Exhibition of "polaroid," that newly invented glass which eliminates auto headlight glare and shows three-dimensional movies in color, was given in the photographic laboratory of The Christian Science Monitor recently by George Wheelwright, research physicist, who answered questions on unfoldments from the Polaroid Laboratories.

Mr. Wheelwright, co-developer of polaroid with Edwin Land, a Harvard undergraduate, erected his movie projectors, filters and screen among the Monitor's giant copying camera, drying machines and dark room equipment. Those gathered in the small laboratory were amazed at the clarity of the new-type color movies, which bring out not only depth, but disclose texture and sheen as well. "We are quite certain now that color and depth go together," said the young researcher, "for when we add depth to our motion pictures, we automatically get the proper color shades as well."

Blur Clarified

He handed each spectator a pair of polaroid glasses, explaining that these must be worn in order that the phenomenon of depth might be witnessed. At the same time he pointed to the two motion picture projectors set side by side and focused on the same screen. "In order to take the pictures, two cameras are used," he said, "their lenses being as far apart as the human eyes. When the two films are thrown together on the screen, a blur results; but as each lens in the spectacles you wear picks out the picture for its own eye and renders the other invisible, the blur changes to depth and the picture is clear.

"Eventually we won't need to use two cameras. Both pictures, taken at a slight angle from each other, can be made side by side on the same film, with use of a two-eyed camera."

Not the Popular Sort

Someone asked if the same fundamental was used by those who show currently popular three-dimensional movies, which must be viewed with red and blue cellophane spectacles.

"It's somewhat similar, except that with blue and red cellophane, natural colored movies are ruled out. Each of the two colored lenses picks out its own picture in the blur on the screen, but only in black. Eye strain is very high, causing one to squint. About 10 to 15 minutes of these films is all the eye can stand. The difficulty is very similar to that caused by the wearing of colored glasses to eliminate glaring light. The glare is cut down, but everything else is darkened proportionately. With these polaroid glasses, the glaring light that is polarized light is eliminated, but other things remain practically as clear as before."

How Light Travels

"How does polaroid work?" came the next question.

"In order to answer this, I'll first have to explain something about the theory of light and how it travels. Light waves are similar to waves moving along a rope when one end is fixed and the other is agitated. The waves move along the rope from one end to the other, and they can move in any plane. Only waves that are up and down can be sent the length of the rope if a slotted tin disc is placed in the middle with the slot running up and down. Then if a second slotted disc is oriented behind the first with the slot at right angles, no waves will pass.

"Polaroid acts upon each light wave just as the slotted discs act upon the string waves. It can blot out the light entirely or partly, depending upon how the polarizing layer or discs are oriented. Light given off from any source is vibrating in all possible directions. The polarizing of light is the combing or sorting out of these helter-skelter vibrations so that only those in a single plane are allowed through."

Crystals Used

"But how can a thin film of cellophane-like material sandwiched between two layers of glass do this?" again someone asked.

"That was Mr. Land's discovery. It has long been known that some natural crystals accomplish this. But instead of one large crystal, we use billions of tiny ones, so small they can scarcely be seen at 1500 magnifications of the microscope.

"These are spread on a film of cellulose acetate—more than 1,000,000,000 to the square inch. Then by a process we developed, these billions are lined up so they all point in the same direction. In this way, the effect is gained as if we had a single large crystal, except thickness is imperceptible and the end product is not expensive.

"Mr. Land and I carry disks of polaroid everywhere we go and are continually peering through them, twisting and turning them like Hawkshaw the Detective, to see what new things we can discover. There's no telling what people think of such actions, for many, after staring at us a while, shake their heads and leave."

Mr. Wheelwright then showed how transparent models of engineering structures could be inspected for strains, the region in which these occur exhibiting bands of many colors when viewed between two panes of polaroid.

"Would you test a camera lens for me?" the Monitor's chief photographer asked. "I've an expensive one that used to give good service at one time but now it seems to have gone completely 'haywire.' I made a transcontinental trip by plane last month and found that while my others were in good condition, I couldn't do a thing with this one."

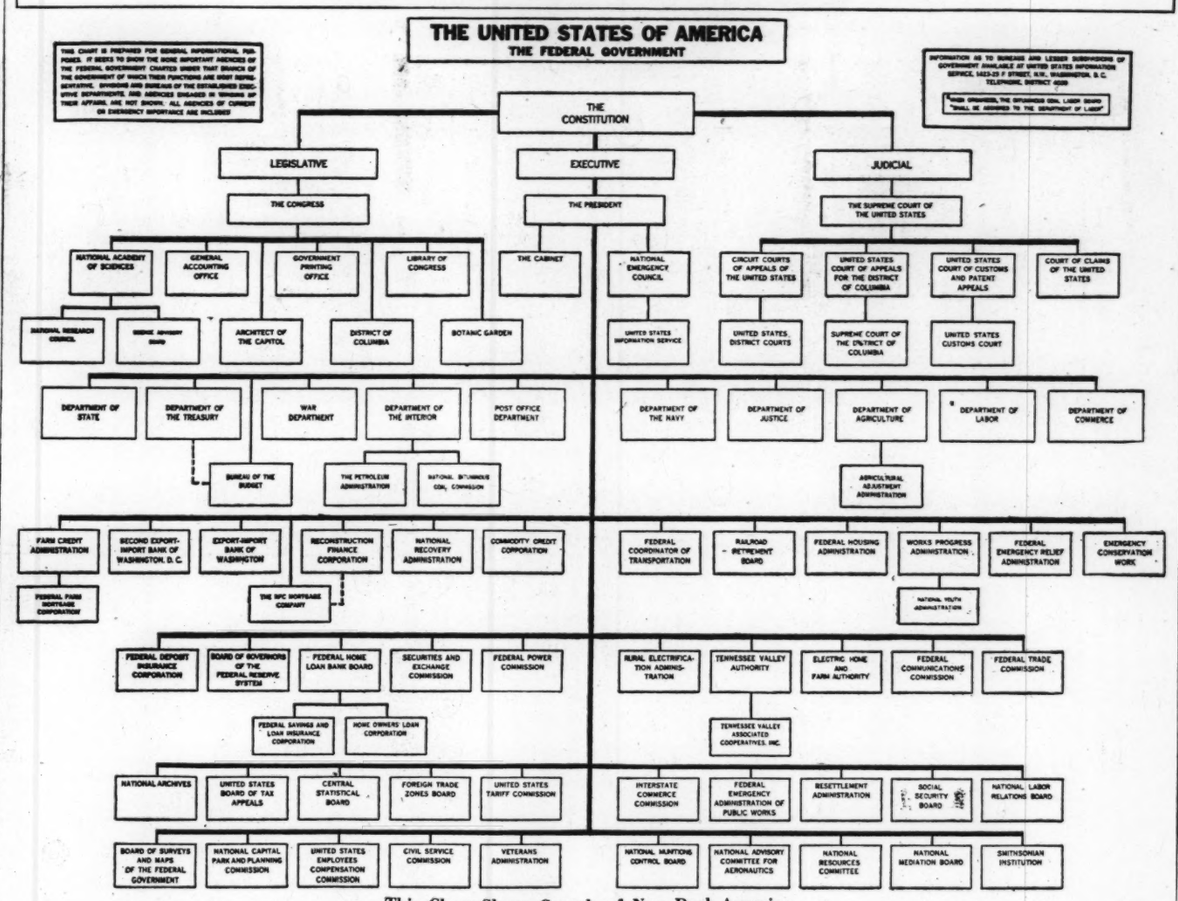
Lens Trouble Discovered

"Bring it out and we'll look at it," he was instructed.

When the lens was placed between panes of polaroid, with an electric bulb as light source, a beautiful Maltese cross in red and blue appeared —evidence that strain was present in the lens, making it impossible to focus properly.

Finally Mr. Wheelwright showed how varying thickness of cellophane between polaroid gave out handsome colored designs, and suggested that advertising concerns might find it useful for signs and unusual window displays in the future. "There seems to be no end of the uses for polaroid," he said.

What It Takes to Run U. S. Government



This Chart Shows Growth of New Deal Agencies

As the Note at the Upper Left Explains, This Diagram Does Not Include Divisions and Bureaus of the Established Executive Departments. Of course, the Supreme Court Decisions Have Upset the Status of NRA and AAA

G.O.P. Rift Hinted As Lehman Takes Fight to Voters

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., April 20—A rift appeared in Republican legislative quarters here today over Gov. Herbert H. Lehman's eight-point social security program as "word from home" began to trickle in to lawmakers in support of the measure following the Governor's radio appeal to the voters last night.

Just what will be the effect of this "word from home" in the face of the stand of Republican members of the Assembly against the measure, it was impossible to determine when this was written. The measure was passed in the Senate with Republican aid, but when it got to the Assembly it was sidetracked in the Rules Committee, which the opposition controls.

Opposition Stands Firm

Leaders of this opposition to the measure indicated today they would not recede an inch from their previous stand. Assemblymen Horace R. Stone of Onondaga, and James J. Wadsworth of Livingston, both of whom are bitter foes of the Democratic program, are leaders of the Republican forces.

Assemblyman Stone has declared he was concerned particularly over the future costs of state co-operation with the Federal Government's social security, which, he held, would amount to $100,000,000 a year 10 years hence. Assemblyman Wadsworth, who is a son of James W. Wadsworth, Old Guard leader, and also is a prominent American Liberty League foe of the New Deal, has a social security bill of his own which has already passed the Assembly and which would extend the provisions of the federal act only to old age pensions.

Divided as the Senate and Assembly Republicans thus are over the Lehman bill, indications today were that the legislative situation would be further scrambled with the lawmakers fighting over both social security and the budget.

Mr. Lehman, in his social security plea to the voters last night, went straight over the head of the Republicans here and urged the electorate to demand that the bill be taken out of the Assembly Rules Committee and acted upon favorably. He said the bill should be removed from the realm of partisan politics and stressed that if it were passed, New York State would receive between $15,000,000 and $20,000,000 a year from the Federal Government to assist in carrying out its provisions.

Chance to Share Benefits

"Here," he declared, "would be an excellent opportunity for New York taxpayers to obtain for their community important benefits from the expenditure of federal funds.

"Even if New York State shall for any reason refuse to enter the field of the Federal Security Act, the share of the total national cost which our taxpayers have to pay will remain substantially undiminished," he added.

According to Governor Lehman, the additional net costs of the program to state taypayers will be little more than $1,000,000 a year. The reason for this, he said, was that the State would be assuming obligations now carried by the localities. He estimated the gross costs this year at $4,000,000, and at a little higher next year and the following year.

"Each day that goes by means not only unfortunate delay in giving service, but also the loss of large sums of money to our counties and cities," he said. "If the bill had been passed prior to April 1, the department of social welfare, the department of health and the department of education were ready with plans to submit to Washington. We could have proceeded at once, because the bill already had been submitted to the social security board and approved by it."

Cardenas Pushes Work on Favorite Mexican Highway

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—A new advantage to tourists will soon be offered with the completion of the Mexico-Guadalaja highway, one of the most ambitious efforts of construction ever undertaken in this country.

President Cardenas, who recently made a tour of inspection along the road, announced that 10,000 men were at work on a double shift to complete the work as soon as possible. Certain portions of the road are already sufficiently completed to permit traffic and it is hoped to inaugurate the entire road by the summer of 1938.

This new highway has been one of the pet ideas of President Cardenas, who long ago insisted upon the necessity of a means of auto communications between the two most important cities of the republic.

The road also passes by Morelia in the State of Michoacan, the President's birthplace and permanent home. Many smaller cities will also be stimulated by the increased facilities for trade and communication. Also the mining industry in the State of Jalisco will receive a new impulse for train communications in this region are very uncertain.

From the pictorial standpoint the new highway is as beautiful as the much publicized Laredo-Mexico highway, with the added advantage that it leads to a region of the Republic that is still unspoiled by contact with an industrial civilization. Two of the most picturesque spots in the country, the lakes of Chapala and Patzcuaro, are connected by a portion of the new road and are expected to attract a steady influx of tourists. This region is that of the Tarascan Indians, a strong, clean, artistic race whose origins are lost in antiquity.

The city of Morelia, another important stop on the road, is greatly visited for its pure colonial beauty. Many regard it as a veritable treasurehouse of Spanish architecture. The atmosphere is also very Spanish, and many of the customs that guide the social life are completely European.

Guadalaja, the final goal of the new highway, has for many centuries been considered the cultural capital of Mexico. It was here that in former times the greatest singers and artists were entertained. The wealth of the "hacienda" owners reached fabulous proportions and most of this was spent outside of the country, in Spain or France. With the Revolution, the economic and social life of Guadalaja has changed considerably, but architecturally it still preserves its rich beauty.

Foreign tourist trade is not the only advantage the opening of this new highway will have. Many Mexicans will, for the first time, be able to enjoy their own country, now that new facilities for travel are afforded them.

9 Captains Sail New Deal Ship At Gridiron Fete

WASHINGTON, April 20 (AP)—A ship with nine captains sailed the merry seas of the Gridiron Club Saturday night to give a long roster of the nation's dignataries a burlesque version of national events as viewed by capital correspondents.

Few of those who figure in the whirl of events leading to the vortex of a political campaign were omitted in the score of skits correspondents paraded to the stage in the annual show of the famous dining club.

President Roosevelt, his Cabinet and dignitaries of both parties watched and the President made a speech. What he said was, by rigid rule, held within the confines of the club. The other principal speaker was Frank R. Kent, Baltimore political writer. In the parade of skis:

Paul Revere Hearst rode across the stage to save the Constitution.

James A. Farley and Henry P. Fletcher were prize fighters who dealt efficiently in "rough stuff."

Four senators and a presidential message came on the stage with widely varying views of what the President wanted done about the ship subsidy bill.

Herbert Hoover started for the Republican convention and found that Senator Vandenberg would not ride in the same stateroom with him.

John J. Raskob went to the Democratic convention because he had to go somewhere.

Jeeter Lester of "Tobacco Road" became a "New Deal cracker," expounding a profound theory of government.

Representatives Doughton and Hill of the ways and means committee were masseurs ordered by Secretary Morgenthau and Mr. Roosevelt to massage all the dividends out of the fat man who had too much surplus.

Thomas Jefferson and Alexander Hamilton conferred with Uncle Sam but were told the credit of the Government had "passed peacefully away," and the Government of checks and balances had become one of "all checks and no balances."

Senator Carter Glass wore earmuffs to shut out the noises of Democratic and Republican brain trusts.

Twelve du Ponts were shown at an American Liberty League dinner. Governor and Mrs. Landon were shown in a "twilight at Topeka," where a circular press room had been set up in the silo and they affected a nasal drawl for the benefit of eastern reporters.

The New Deal relief ship sailed with nine captains. Harold L. Ickes, explaining it to Harry Hopkins, said its fate was in the "hands of a nine-man Soviet."

New Deal Doubles Agencies Needed To Run U. S. Government

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — The family of United States Government agencies has grown by leaps and bounds in the last three years.

A family tree recently compiled by the United States Information Service, one of the great-grandchildren of that revered old forefather, the Constitution, shows that the family now has 80 members. A check reveals that 40 of them have seen the light of day since President Roosevelt came into office.

The expansive chart brings home the fact that textbooks from which most Americans learned civics during their school days have become sadly out-of-date in the last few years. In the old days when one learned the names of the 10 federal departments in order—State, Treasury, War, Justice, Post Office, Navy, Interior, Agriculture, Commerce and Labor—and in addition could name the independent commissions—Federal Trade, Interstate Commerce and Civil Service, he knew about all there was to know about the framework of the Federal Government.

Today there are twoscore new agencies for school boys and girls to become acquainted with. And once acquainted with them, there is the matter of keeping track of those whose status has been changed by Supreme Court decisions, such as the NRA and the AAA.

The new chart depicts strikingly, too, the overwhelmingly rapid growth of the executive branch of the government family compared with the static size of the legislative and judicial branches. The executive branch and its brood of agencies emanating from the President covers about two thirds of the family tree, leaving only one third to be shared by the legislative and judiciary and their families.

Quarter-Deck Air Fails Admiral In Commons Squall With Ex-Sailor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—One who has been a sailor before the mast is not often within his rights in telling an ex-admiral that he disagrees with him, but such an incident—common as it may be in boys' books of imaginary adventure—has recently occurred in real life in the British House of Commons, to an accompaniment of "Hear, Hear," and laughter from an audience of 250 M. P.'s.

The occasion was a debate on a state subsidy, proposed by the Government to help the much depressed British shipping industry. It was objected to by the Labor Opposition on the grounds of assisting the owners without ameliorating the lot of the sailors they employ.

Mr. Ben Smith, Labor M. P. for Rotherhithe, maintained that there would have been no need for a state subsidy if shipping companies had husbanded profits they made during the World War instead of paying them away to their shareholders.

Admiral Taylor, Conservative M. P. for Paddington South, interrupted him:

"It's no good, Admiral," Mr. Smith said. "There was a time when you had me on the lower deck and you were on the bridge. But that day has gone."

"Yes," retorted the Admiral, "but that day may yet return."

"Quite possibly, dear Admiral," replied the sailor, "but you and I are on equal terms here."

Continuing, Mr. Smith told how he went to sea himself when he was 11 years old, on a wage of 15 shillings a month, and how much the pay and conditions of life of the men in the fo'castle still needed to be improved.

In the end, the Government carried by 234 votes to 126 a motion for the bill to go forward, thus making it certain that a state payment of £2,000,000 to help mercantile cargo vessels, first sanctioned last year, will be repeated during the coming 12 months.

Majorca Press Earns Keep For Mere Period of 354 Years

By Percy Waxman

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Majorca, Spain

Majorca is among the oldest of all known islands and was mentioned in classic literature as far back as the time when Livy and Virgil were turning out best sellers.

Majorca provided a regiment of slingers for Julius Cæsar when he was on his way to conquer Britain. You may pick olives from trees in Majorca that were planted by the Moors more than 1000 years ago. And on the top floor of 6 Calle Morey in the city of Palma (capital of Majorca) is the oldest printing press in the world that is still in operation.

It is owned and operated by the oldest firm of publishers in the world, the House of Guasp who have been established for 354 years in the immediate neighborhood of their present building.

From 1579 down to the present day this ancient press has never ceased to earn its keep. Incidentally, this Guasp Methusaleh is only three years younger than the oldest of all known presses, the one in the Antwerp Museum; but that one hasn't creaked a beam in centuries.

The House of Guasp have seen the development of the printing industry from the days of the primitive hand press, wood type and woodcuts down to the electrically driven modern monsters of today that do everything but solicit ads.

Since 1579, when Gabriel Guasp enlarged his business and became a publisher as well as a printer and bookseller, the firm has always been headed by a member of the family. And, by the way, it is of interest to note that in 1621 a Señor Guasp married a Señorita Ferragut, a member of the Minorcan family from whom our Admiral (with a slightly changed spelling of the name) was descended.

The famous press is built of solid, massive timbers, fastened together with huge iron bolts. There's nothing about it to make Mr. Hoe envious but its construction must have been an honest job that lived up to its guarantee, for the quaint old machine can still produce excellent impressions. Last spring the House of Guasp used it to print a collection of 1500 woodcuts, many of them almost as old as the press itself.

Hundreds of these woodcuts, worm-eaten, chipped and broken, have been guarded like treasures (which they are) for centuries. Quaint old bookplates, title pages, initials, illustrations of religious subjects and fantastic decorations form the bulk of the collection. There is one cut that's a beauty of a map of the world as it appeared to cartographers in 1499. But the gem of the lot is a group of antique playing cards that just misses being a complete set. On these cards clubs are actually clubs (the police variety); spades are swords (from the Spanish word for sword, espada); diamonds are polygonal figures that sparkle much more than our modern conventional design, and hearts (for some unfathomable reason) are shaped like chalices.

Many of the old woodcuts represent hand-lettered announcements of a style often seen in advertisements today. Some of the reproductions are better than others and the reason for the variation is that their quality depends largely on the strength of the man who operates the press. It's quite a performance to see it operate. The Hercules who undertakes the job braces his feet against the side of the old machine, hauls on the lever with all his might aided by a few grunts, and the heavy block creaks slowly down upon the cut. If Hercules is at lunch or having a siesta and some feather-weight goes in as substitute then the impression may turn out to be as light as a campaign promise.

The Guasp press is a craftsman's tool, not a piece of automatic mechanism. It cannot be hurried. It dates from a period when no one wanted to make haste. Craftsmanship was considerably more important than time and an artist who had labored for months to create a design was willing to give a printer all the time he needed to reproduce it.

When the Guasp press was first put into operation Palma was one of the world's leading seaports. Spain was at the peak of her power. Philip II was just about to invade Portugal and had not even dreamt of the Invincible Armada with which he hoped to conquer England. And only 87 years had passed since Columbus had crossed the ocean to discover America and lay the foundations for technocracy.

When the Guasp press began its lusty career only religious works were printed but soon secular jobs crept in and perhaps the most astonishing thing connected with its long life is that Majorca's first newspaper was printed on it. This continued for over 100 years. It was only a small sheet and needed no adding machine to check up on its circulation, but the wonder is that (like Dr. Johnson's dog that walked on its hind legs) the old Guasp press could print it at all.

Russians Study Greek Buildings For Own Designs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS—The modern architecture of Russia is looking to the classical countries of the West for guidance and inspiration.

A group of 10 young and learned Russian architects recently paid a visit to the Grecian capital to study the antique monuments of this country. They arrived here after having made a tour in France, Italy, Austria and Turkey.

From the declarations they have made concerning the aim and character of their mission it appears that architectural art in the Soviet Union is unexpectedly taking a new and important turn, a kind of revolution against the excess of modernism experienced lately by the Soviets themselves.

Modernism Exaggerated

After the Russian revolution, explained the chief of the mission, Russia was invaded by foreign technicians. In the domain of architecture the modern line was followed up to an exaggerated degree, which is not approved by the new generation of Russian architects. Modern construction, the young architect explained, which aims at rational simplicity, has the need of an exterior clothing style. Without wishing to imitate foreign or ancient styles, the Russian group have been seeking to compose an architectural style to beautify the modern simplicity.

The 10 young men are studying, continued the Russian architect, and gathering from antique civilizations all the elements which help to introduce new forms into architecture.

Lack of Definite Style

"Our impressions of modern buildings," went on the leader of the Soviet group, "gathered on our rounds are by no means satisfactory. We have seen in the countries we have visited colossal buildings without any definite style, without even any regular interior dispositions.

"This is principally due to the particular rule of modern building: many people in a small space. But this rule must be reversed. We must say: few persons in a big space. It is just this which our architecture endeavors today to obtain. But to attain it we have first of all to study many things and before everything else the ancient monuments of architecture. We shall submit our conclusions to the Academy of Moscow which will then present them to the Conference of Architecture to be held in the Russian capital."

Compulsory Drills Lose in University Of California Vote

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Opportunity for undergraduates of the University of California at Los Angeles to express their opinion on compulsory military training resulted in 3174 of approximately 6000 enrollees casting ballots, the largest turnout in the history of the institution, which has frequently figured in anti-Reserve Officers' Training Corps movements.

In answer to the question, "Are you in favor of compulsory military training?" 951 signified assent. In answer to "Are you against compulsory military training?" 2132 said yes. In answer to the third question on the ballot, "If you are against compulsory military training, are you in favor of voluntary drill?" 1874 marked yes and 491 marked no.

Dr. Ernest Carroll Moore, chief administrative officer of U. C. L. A., announced the polling on the first day of the spring semester to take place on the third day. He accorded the polling privilege following a similar poll on the northern campus of the university at Berkeley, and results of both will be presented to the March 24 meeting of the university regents for possible action on the present policy of compulsory military training for male students in the first two academic years.

Little opportunity was given to renewal of agitation on either side of the military question, inasmuch as the privilege was reported as a surprise. Last semester, the U. C. L. A. student executive council voted 9-4 in favor of optional drill. Meanwhile the 13,000 Berkeley students were reported to have had the chance to vote on the question, with 1813 recorded in favor of optional drill and 738 to keep the compulsory policy. The Berkeley student council was also reported to have favored optional drill.

American Indians Are Proud Of Century of Temperance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y.—On four Indian reservations in New York State there are the so-called Christian and "Pagan" Indians, two distinct groups, yet each group has had the equivalent of a Temperance League for more than 100 years and today there is a renewed attempt to increase the number of prohibitionists among their own tribes.

The Christian Indians, those who have accepted the teachings of the white men, meet in the Town Hall or church at one end of the reservation, while the "Pagan" Indians, so termed because they adhere to tribal traditions and customs, meet in the Long House or Council House. Two of the six large reservations in the State have no Long House.

It was in 1832 that a Temperance League was formed by a few earnest Iroquois on the Tuscarora Reservation, 12 miles from Niagara Falls. From that small beginning among these so-called Christian Indians, the movement has spread to the other five large reservations in New York State. The Grand Lodge of this Temperance League meets annually on the first Tuesday in October, sometimes on one reservation, again on another, so that each in turn has a chance to play host to the delegates. When the League held its centennial celebration on the Cattaraugus Reservation there were at least 2500 Indians present, earnest workers seeking to eliminate "fire-water" from the tribes.

The local lodges on each reservation meet monthly, sometimes on a stated day, sometimes when the moon is full. The original religious tendency of these meetings is still manifest by the opening of these monthly get-togethers with prayer and a reading from the Scriptures, although the rest of the time is devoted to social and educational reforms as well as enjoying games and an old-time sing.

The Indians take pride in this league which Indians organized for the Indians and which is still carried on and financed by the Iroquois. The native Indian minister on the Cattaraugus Reservation, David Owl, Cherokee, said: "The resident missionaries have all been friendly to the local lodges and, strange as it may seem, most of them have recognized the importance of keeping in the background so far as dictating policy is concerned."

But even before this Temperance League was formed by these Christian Indians, there was a Temperance Society within the ranks of the "Pagans." It was during the latter part of the eighteenth century and first part of the nineteenth that Handsome Lake, an Iroquois, preached against drunkenness and preached so successfully that many Indians accepted his teachings and followed the code which he drew up, a code so lengthy that it took three days to read. But at the end, so moved were the spectators that others pledged allegiance to Handsome Lake's instructions.

Such was Handsome Lake's authority and influence among these Iroquois that it attracted the attention of the President of the United States, especially after Handsome Lake and a few of his followers visited Washington, and President Jefferson through Secretary of War Dearborn wrote to these Indians a letter which read in part: "Brothers —if all the red people follow the advice of your friend and teacher, the Handsome Lake, and in future will be sober, honest, industrious and good, there can be no doubt but that the Great Spirit will take care of you and make you happy."

Not only this, but as Arthur C. Parker, Seneca, writes in his Code of Handsome Lake:—"the success of Handsome Lake's teachings did much to crystallize the Iroquois as a distinct social group," known today as then, as the Indians of the Long House.

Gradually though the children of these "Pagan" Indians are leaving the Long House to follow the trend of the present day, but whether they sing hymns in the church and assemble in the Town Hall for socials, or take part in the ancient ceremonials in the Long House, and some Indians do both, there will be a Temperance Society; for "Pagans" and Christians see eye to eye on the prohibition question.

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MONITOR SAY?

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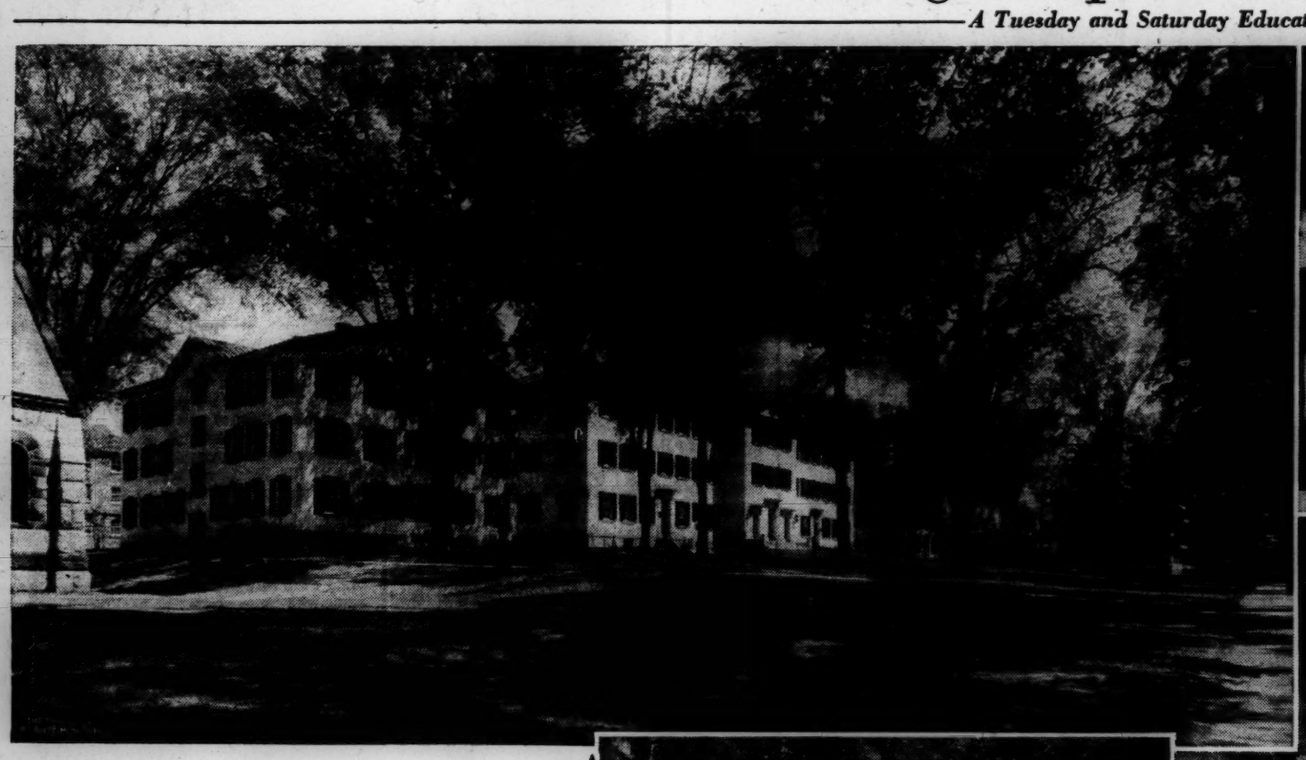

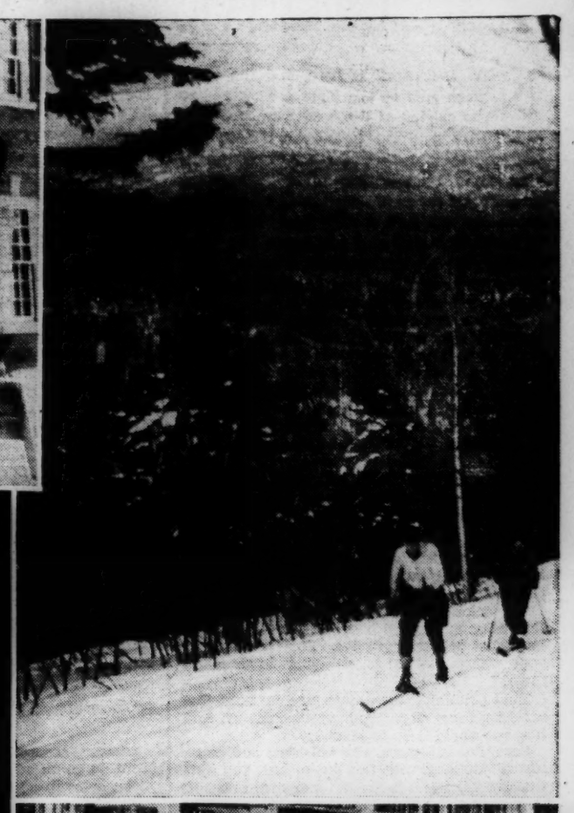

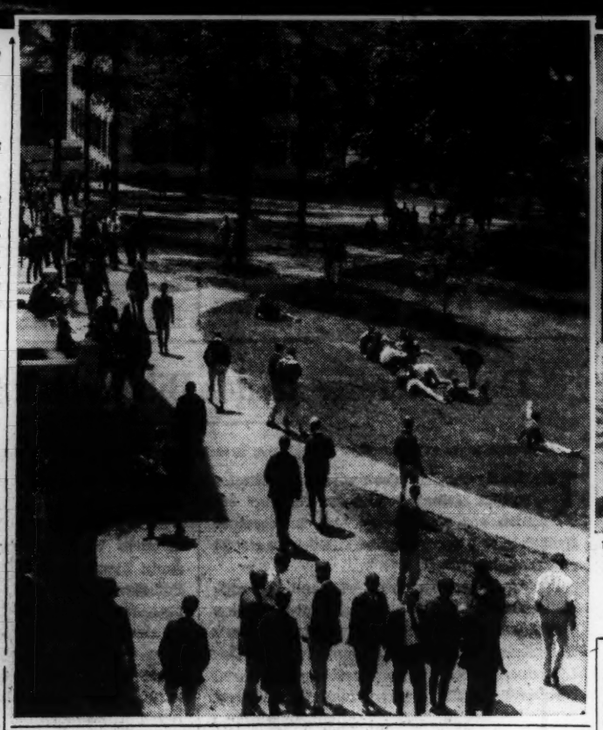

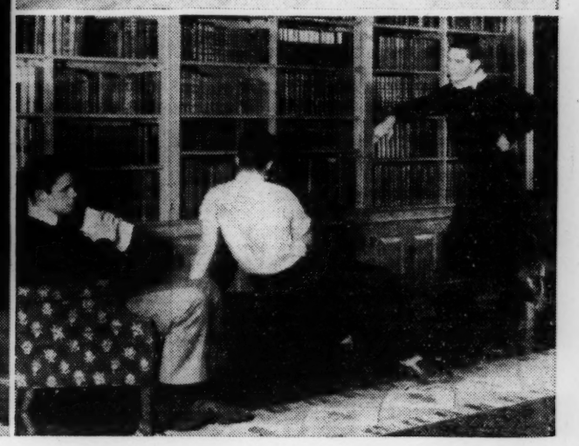

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Views of Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H. Upper Row, Left—Old Dartmouth Row, the Nucleus of the Old College Founded in 1769 by Eleazer Wheelock as a Mission School for the Indians. Center—Fraternity Snow Sculpture at the Famous Winter Carnival. Right—Mooselauke—"Dartmouth's Mountain." Lower Row, Left—Between Classes. Center—Dartmouth Hall. Right—The Silent Influence of Books

Keyed to Modern World

Is Dartmouth's New Emphasis on Social Sciences

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hanover, N. H.

THE freshman who enters Dartmouth next fall will find the college more solicitous than ever that he should know what the modern world is all about. For, by recent vote of the Dartmouth faculty, he will be required to begin two years of study in the social sciences, covering the economic, political sociological, and historical aspects of present-day problems. Studies of this nature have been required in Hanover for many years, but the latest development of the Dartmouth curriculum practically elevates the social sciences to first importance, in keeping with modern needs, and insures that specialization in only one or two fields shall give way to a more balanced knowledge of all the interrelated aspects of contemporary life.

This new emphasis on the social sciences, like nearly every other important educational advance at Dartmouth during the last two decades, is attributable to President Ernest Martin Hopkins. During the last few years he has repeatedly pointed out, in his convocation addresses and before alumni gatherings, that these times of violent social change place upon the colleges the national duty of making their students "social-minded." As President Hopkins puts it, contemporary events and problems demand that the social sciences be made the hub of the educational wheel, in sharp contrast to earlier times when college curricula revolved about the classics. At the same time, Dartmouth's leader has vigorously attacked narrow specialization in the social sciences and has asserted that wisdom in dealing with modern life can come only from an integrated knowledge of all the various implications of any national problem—economic political, historical, and sociological. The new social science requirements for freshmen and sophomores at Dartmouth are devised along the lines of social-mindedness and integration, in the direction in which President Hopkins would have the Dartmouth curriculum tend.

Historical Background

The faculty in Hanover has not been willing to go the whole way at once and erase all departmental lines in the social science requirements of the first two years, having voted to allow sophomores to elect two semester courses in economics, political science, or sociology instead of the integrated course, Social Science, 3—4, if they so desire. The required freshman course, Social Science, 1—2, will be largely historical in content, showing the growth of modern institutions from the industrial revolution to the present time, and will also treat economic, political, and social factors.

Although nothing particularly new is involved in the freshman and sophomore courses, similar ideas having been followed for a number of years at such institutions as Columbia and Stanford, a novel and promising feature of the Dartmouth plan will be the so-called "topical majors," which will go into effect when next fall's entering class reaches its junior year. The new majors will allow students to develop such topics as "International Relations," "The Relation of Government to Business," "Social Reconstruction" and "Race and Nationality," thus cutting across departmental lines in the social sciences and giving students a chance to integrate materials acquired in individual courses.

Interest In Politics

Dartmouth's efforts to inculcate "social-mindedness" are not at all recent as the new social science plan, the "Dartmouth-in-Politics" movement, for example, has flourished for some time under the sponsorship of the department of political science. In an effort to interest young college graduates in party politics, the department has arranged contacts with Dartmouth alumni already in political work and through this medium has provided starts for a number of seniors anxious to undertake public service. Dr. Harold J. Tobin, who has been most active in pushing the movement at Dartmouth, has declared that it is the hope of the department of political science that these efforts will result "in recruiting into party activities a group of young people who would otherwise become simply routine voters, and in gradually establishing a higher level of political leadership." In conjunction with its "Dartmouth-in-Politics" movement, the department sponsors an annual series of lectures by men who have had practical experience in politics. Francis W. H. Adams, prosecuting attorney in the Morro Castle investigation, James P. Casey, Tammany district leader, and Philip G. Bowker, who has fought the Curley machine in Boston, have already appeared on the Dartmouth campus this year, and other speakers will follow them during the spring term.

Along similar lines, Dartmouth has established this year the Class of 1926 Fellowship, by means of which an outstanding member of the college is allowed to spend his senior year in Washington in the study of national politics. Robert T. Keeler '36, of Cleveland, Ohio, is the first recipient of the fellowship and is now back in Hanover for the remainder of the academic year after having spent the past six months under the wing of Leonard D. White, civil service commissioner, in Washington.

Other agencies are at work on the Dartmouth campus to promote awareness of contemporary problems. Notable among these is Junto, the undergraduate liberal club, which with college subsidy is sponsoring an ambitious lecture and discussion series. Since this is election year, Junto has been featuring political speakers. Norman Thomas presented the Socialist case in Hanover last month, and representatives of the Republican, Democratic, and Communist parties are scheduled to address Dartmouth undergraduates in the next few weeks.

In these various ways, and particularly through the new social science requirements, Dartmouth hopes to give its students the "social-mindedness" which President Hopkins proclaims as the prerequisite of intelligent citizenship.

Gallant Heart

A Record of High-Thinking Young Manhood

By Millicent J. Taylor

"They've the still North in their hearts
And the hill-wind in their veins . . ."

"AND the hill-wind in their veins"—so goes the song, "Men of Dartmouth"; and George Abbe has taken these lines as a theme for the collected letters of his older brother, Charles, whose swift, bright years from August, 1922, just before he went to Dartmouth, to his passing in November, 1930, record a gallant courage in the face of physical problems, a joyous enthusiasm for life and beauty, and a priceless affection and gratitude for home and family, that make the book unforgettable reading. ("Hill Wind," Letters and Poems of Charles Kittredge Abbe, edited by George Abbe, Association Press, New York, $1.75.)

Charles is the sort of boy one has dreamed of having for one's own. Even now, how these pages breathe of flaming beauty, love of life, and, deepest of all, love of "the hills of home" and all the sweetness of the family circle that mean home itself! The young man or girl who reads this book should be freed from any embarrassment in expressing appreciation to parents and affection to family, for Charles in his spontaneous gratitude for the loving lives of his mother and father, his sisters and younger brother, cannot help but show how attractive is such right expression. In the preface his brother writes:

> Allegiance to northern hills, to a home, and to ideals was his first law. He held this allegiance as a shield of courage and serviceable living. Loving the natural world supremely, he esteemed first of all the natural in people.
>
> Acutely active, equipped with keen intellect and deep emotions, this Dartmouth man searched for truth and found it lay in the stable loyalties of family life, in all things unperverted, and in the long-tried ideals that man has the strength to live by. . . . Here was one who rejected that "spirit of restless discontent that permeates the atmosphere of the age"; who, though one with the society of fellow-men, an athlete and an adventurer, retained a separate identity which found its source in nature, its fulfillment in the associations of the hearth, and its gladness in the return to enduring faiths.

Several years ago the Association Press published "Larry." Perhaps you read it. It became a best seller, but more than that, it voiced the inarticulate ideals of thousands of American boys. Since then, the editor of that publishing house has been searching for a book that would do a somewhat similar service for older youth—the group from 18 to 25 or so.

"Hill Wind" has the freshness of its namesake, the hill winds of the Granite State. The beauty of the hills, the thrill of skiing in winter woods, the fun and seriousness of life at a New Hampshire college, summers working at a lake, the bubbling fun of a young fellow whose every thought is wholesome and true—these are a few of the things that make the volume precious. Most of all is an intimate glimpse of a character worth having known. I count it far better than the earlier "Larry," and readable for boys and girls below college age as well as above it. As I turned its pages I was reminded more than anything else of Stevenson's "Vailima Letters," a love of my own childhood and youth. The same gay courage in the face of physical difficulty is there (Charles had to leave Dartmouth, finally, and his last years were a serious struggle for health and strength), the same love of nature, of beauty of thought, of poetry and of friends.

Because his love of the hills and home is the theme song of his character, the sentences reflecting it stand out first of all. From a pre-freshman summer selling books in Massachusetts, he writes his mother:

> The house where I am boarding reminds me so much of our Dublin (N. H.) home—a large, quaint old place with a fireplace, a woodshed connected with the house, and a flight of plain stairs leading from it up to a musty attic. . . . But I did not realize how strong the resemblance here was to Dublin until I awoke this morning with a breeze like the breath of Monadnock blowing sharp, cool and sweet through my windows. Years seemed to roll away. Again I was standing on the banking before the house, gazing at the wall of purple hills across a sea of smiling verdure, again I stood with my nose pressed against the window pane, watching the snowflakes stream past the light outside; again I heard the clinking of the sap-pails against the trees, the crunching of sleigh runners in the snow and the singing of birds all around. . . .

To and of his minister-Father he continually expresses gratitude and appreciation:

> And the talk we had together about girls at Christmas time will always link your memory with every experience which I shall have with women. . . . Easter Sunday bright and joyous! I hope Dad had a crowded churchful of proud hats and meek souls. Our service was quite good, though it didn't impress me as much as the last one I heard Dad preach. He ought to preach in a more prominent church.

And another Easter:

> The sermon was good but far from inspiring and so far below Dad's for the occasion.

"I wish I might have made a bigger hole in that woodpile," he regrets in his first letter from Dartmouth after a spring vacation at home. And another time, writing from the South, "How many things make me think of home!" Mother's Day he always keeps by writing a letter of appreciation that any mother would store away in the secret places of her heart.

> My mind is full of pictures, Mother, of you and the things you've done for me. In days perhaps you've forgotten I see you welcoming me home from the golf links, packing lunches for my fishing trips. . . . I see the covers of my bed turned down and warmed, I read a thousand letters that have cheered me. . . . What the world needs more than any other thing is Mothers like you!

His relations with his younger brother, George, whom he calls variously, Bob, Boo, Scalawag, Ignorance, were a humorous mixture of comradeship and big-brother help. "It's one thing to have a good time on your own reputation and another thing to have it on your parents," he points out in the course of a friendly, half-humorous letter of advice (at that time he was sending the younger boy his weekly allowance). Later he writes, "Stop and think how much self-respect means to you." Jewels, his older sister, he counts specially precious, and with her he discusses taking care of their parents and looking after the younger ones. To her he expresses gratitude for her steadfast loyalty and beauty of character. With "Friskie," the one girl who meant much to him outside his family, he shares his dreams and ideals, with a fine humility and with delicate respect for all she says and does.

Following the illness which made it necessary for him to give up finishing at Dartmouth (although he ever called himself a "Dartmouth man") he spent his winters in softer climates, returning each summer to the rugged New England that he loved. He finished college, largely earning his way through, at Occidental in California, and later taught in a school near Asheville, N. C.

Of the worth of college his thought is particularly clear. Education he knows for what it is. He counts as obstacles to true education the dictatorship of marks and the slavish worship of the "I. Q." He also blames colleges for fostering in young people a spirit of discontent. Of the worth of books, he says, "I am beginning to have a thirst for knowledge adaptable to me, and in so far as college can offer you such knowledge and encourage you in the extension of it, college is the instrument by which books become a valuable entity in your existence."

Independent always in his thinking, he never indulged in smoking and drinking; he thought through to a practical faith in God, and a workable relationship with his fellows. And all he did was enshrined in his love of home. After a period away, when the family itself was scattered, a place was to be rented in Dublin and the little flock return to roost for the summer. With eager anticipation and gratitude, Charles talks of it from his college in Los Angeles.

> Everything I do now seems to center around the thought of going back—back to the East that claims my Nature, back to the Home that keeps my Heart! We'll have to make our Dublin home perfect for two months to make up for the long absence. What a joyful experiment that will be!

'World Family' Needed

Our Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE need for seeing the world as an international family was discussed at a Forum Luncheon concerning youth, sponsored by the Boston Chamber of Commerce last Wednesday. Three speakers represented the youth of respectively the United States, China and Germany. "We must think in terms of a world community," was a thought expressed. "The great need in the world today is that for social technicians," was another point made. China, that great country of the family, was interpreted by the Chinese youth representative as seeking to express in international terms the family spirit as a means of promoting peace. The German student's chief contribution to international understanding was to explain to his audience his impression of how America's attitude toward everything is highly colored by the "rugged individualism" of the New World, where "men, already cultured and learned, are able to wrest their land, their business opportunity or their private domain from nature, if not their fellow men as well"—and how Americans need to realize that this situation is unknown to the typical European youth—Chairman.

* * *

Neighborhood Big Sister

Rhode Island

Dear Chairman:

The letters in this column are so much enjoyed and anticipated by one who knew nothing of the beautiful privileges of the Mail Bag and finds the Round Table so very interesting and inspiring. To all participants, "Thank you!"

One of the recent letters which emphasized "discussion" rather than "grown-up mail baggers" prompted a glance into the dictionary to review the definition of "discuss." The Winston dictionary provided: "shake apart . . . give reasons for and against."

Isn't that a good objective in these times when youthful ideas are being tempted at all points? For instance, there is much about topics of the day that is being settled by men and women of our parents' generation when some of these things are so vital to us. War is an example.

During the winter a most interesting radio conversation (or discussion) was carried on by Carrie Chapman Catt in Washington, D. C., and Lady Astor (M. P.) in London, England, the subject of which was "Peace," emphasizing woman's opportunity to gain and preserve it. (Isn't that a glorious theme for everyone?) It can be accomplished, the speakers asserted, by filling legislative positions with competent women who realize that inducements promoting war are falsities parading under the names of honor, gain, self-preservation, and that the individuals who love and want peace should use the privilege to vote to place honorable, peace-loving office-holders in power. It was not the cry of "Peace, peace, when there is no peace," but the sensible shaking apart of the thing that has been called the Glory of War.

Of course, peace, like charity, begins at home. With one's self is the glory of overcoming warring suggestions and all Round Tablers want to help American youth to establish the peace of the world, don't they? I would so like to hear from those who are connected with any group whose purpose is to promote world peace. Neither secretary, schoolteacher nor housewife, I am but a home lover and neighborhood "big sister" whose hobby is poetry and handicraft.

(Miss) R. W. H.

* * *

Loves Birds And Animals

Washington State

Dear Chairman:

Natural history has always been a hobby of mine. It is surprising how friendly animals will become when convinced of our good intentions.

In feeding the birds during bad weather I have had the rusty song sparrow fly round my head and sing the sweetest little song of thanks, while I was placing food in the rack.

While I have never made friends with a snake, I have seen proof that they will respond to kindly thought. I was allowed to grow up with a great fear of these reptiles, which has now gone almost entirely. Excepting the venomous varieties, they are encouraged to stay around my garden. Why not? They are beautiful and harmless and seem to have their place with the smaller inhabitants of fields and forests. Turtles and tortoises make interesting pets. After learning something of the habits of the reptiles especially, I often wonder why one should desire to destroy them thoughtlessly, wherever they are found. My garden is a great resort for toads, who know that they will not be disturbed. This is no brief for animals that are pests, but this type is much less in number than is generally believed.

What do other Round Tablers think of this? (Mr.) P. L. W.

* * *

Scrapbook On Weaving

England

Dear Chairman and Friends,

I have read the letters in the Youth Round Table with such keen interest and enjoyment that I feel I must write myself.

It is just a year ago that I came to live in London. I am finding many things of interest in this city which I would willingly pass on to any Round Tablers who would care to correspond either in English or French.

Crafts of all kinds are of great interest to me. I am now trying to follow up the history of weaving and, if there are any friends living where this work is still carried on, I should be delighted to correspond with them. I have made a very interesting folio with the articles and pictures on this subject published in the Monitor.

(Miss) D. D.

* * *

Our high-powered efforts to call an All-Canada Youth Round Table "meeting" for a near-future Tuesday have been signally unsuccessful. We have three short letters and having waited quite a while for more, now intend to print them next Tuesday. If any Canadians in their twenties read this and feel moved to dash to their desks to provide further, there might still be time to slide to base, so to speak. If not, perhaps the rest of the world will start something for another time, by writing to the three whose letters we shall print—and thus lay foundations for a whopping Canadian representation at future Round Table meetings.

Cheerio . . . .

Chairman

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The Home Forum

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BOSTON

These Wayfaring Men

NOW that April is here, and the small green ears of the lilacs are pricked to the singing of the west wind, the first of them comes. From the hill and the sky line the road spills down under the cloudy brown elms and the swinging red of blossoming maples; you see him first leaning on the bars above Jim Kibbee's, looking down on Jaalam Town and its roofs and mill ponds and white steeples. He lingers, and you go about your affairs, and soon there is a knock at the back door. As you answer, you know him.

Not that he's always the same. He isn't. But there's always a brushed neatness about him; his coat is always a bit too large about the neck and is faded about the hollowed shoulders, and his boots are wrinkled and thick-soled. The brown hat has been out in all weathers, and his thick hair is grayish-white as he takes it off with a hand that bespeaks abor.

"Mornin' to you." His eyes wrinkle soberly at the corners, but his voice has a lilt to it. "And could you be tellin' me the way to the mill?"

YOU COULD. AND you do. But you tell him, too, that the mill burned three winters ago. He twists the brown hat.

"I'd not heard that. Well, now. So it's gone." He smiles quickly with his lips, while his eyes keep that balanced gravity. "You do' know, do you, where there's a job lying loose about town?"

That you don't, these days, and he nods. 'Tis so; jobs, these days, are hard to come by. And how far would it be to Medbury?

Six miles and more, you tell him; and as he turns, fumbling with the brown hat, you hint that six miles is a jaunt and you were about to tuck away a small snack, yourself. Very careful he is of the boots, cleaning them on the doorstep, and of the brown hat as he hangs it on the back of the kitchen chair. You remember that he likes his sandwiches thick, and you're both awkward over the second cup. He agrees with you quickly, and is neat with the crumbs; he fumbles as he pockets his bus fare; and if there's something he could be doing for you, now? The brown hat is cocked a bit over one ear as you watch him about the curve.

And always you think: "There, maybe, is the last of them." For they grow rare with the years, these wayfaring men. You wonder where they've gone. Very distant now, almost forgotten, is the last tin peddler, his red wagon bristling with yellow brooms, bright with tinkling pans; and it's been years since the last wandering farm hand stopped here, his spare boots tied to his battered valise. Down the road they've gone, and they haven't come back.

OF COURSE WE still have our sturdy annuals. Soon, now, there will be brisk youngsters with spray rigs and an eye on your apple trees. About this time, too, we look for the old chap who sells perfumes and soaps and extracts. Once, in the days when molasses came in hogsheads and kerosene cans were stoppered with small potatoes, he drove a delivery team through here; and, the formalities of trade over, he sits and gossips. But early summer is the time for the horse-radish man, a neat shaven man with a black derby hat and a bright wooden pail. The leaves are thick, and the shadows heavy, when the ladder man drives through, horses plodding leisurely and porch chairs hung on the wagon posts. In Jaalam, for some reason deep buried in folk lore, we expect rain to follow him, and usually it does. And later, when the brisk winds are busy with the fallen leaves, there are the wayfaring men with hams displayed temptingly, potatoes in sacks, apples in barrels. And about that time, too, come the overalled men who drive small battered cars and have brave plans for topping your chimneys and slapping on a new roof.

FOR ALL THESE we look at stated seasons; but antique dealers are beyond all laws of time. So brisk and cordial are they that you think them half-forgotten cousins as they wedge past you through the door; their eyes are bright and roving as they pounce on cup plates and pewter and ladderback chairs. From the first you are on the defensive: "Try me out, now, try me out! That duckfoot table; what about forty? Fifty? Sixty dollars, then; could you use it? Go on! Try me out! Well—what you got up attic?" You clutch at coat tails; slowly the incredible fact that you won't sell becomes evident. And off they go, unabashed, to the brown house up the road. Jen Kibbee delights in them. She eggs them on with whale-oil lamps and hooked rugs: "Always wondered what that was worth. Sell? My land, no! That was great-aunt Sally's." The bright young men come out hoarse and somewhat bewildered.

But even with these, perhaps, it is the wayfaring, the unexpected just around the corner, that matters. And so it's always been. On all roads, in all ages, the dusty men with wrinkled boots go past—men with the yellow drifts of deserts on their sandals, men with feet tender from the rocky road leading over the cloudy passes to Italy, men with pack horses mired above their shaggy fetlocks, their hats weather-stained as they give that double knock at your back door. As long as time the procession stretches out, as old as roads themselves.

ALMOST, SOMETIMES, YOU'RE tempted to join them, to go on with a roving eye, not knowing just what will be around the next turn of the road and not caring greatly, either. For what you're after is to be seeing it. And then there's the next turn, and the next, and ever a sense of something about to happen. Maybe not much; a bit of talk with someone spading a garden, or a white house to fill your eye, or a town dreaming in a valley that you didn't know was there till the road tilted under your feet—and time it was, too, with it ever running up and up. Dogs, too, sometimes, but a snap of the fingers and a soft word wins the most of them; and sometimes a hard eye and a short answer at the door. But folks are kind, in the main, and a bit envious, too, as you cock the brown hat and are off down the winding road again, and them going back to their small doings.

NOT A BAD way, to be sure, now that April is here and the green tide mounts daily from the lowlands and the roadside ferns are thrusting their woolly heads above last year's bracken. And now you remember an old road that you want to look up, and a cellar hole or two that wants prying into, and off you go. The road winds and climbs, and here's an old house you didn't remember, and there, where the brook tiptoes down through alder thickets, is a great beech dipping its feet in the brown water above an old dam. That you never heard of; you must ask David Chenery about it. Another rise; another brook singing down from the slopes of Apunack. Here once this old road dipped, then was altered to run on higher ground; now the old road is being buried under fresh gravel, and again it will run straight across the swale. Beyond it there's a cellar hole, with the great foundation of the fallen chimney, the wide worn doorstep, the barns and sheds still to be traced in the thick springing sod. Wind ruffles the great elms, and a robin sings of rain. You wonder what's around the next curve.

That's always it—what's around the next curve of the road.

AND PERHAPS, ONE of these Spring days, somewhere among the tumbled hills and green hollows that stretch beyond Apunack's blue bulk, you'll find an old road forgotten for generations. Up and up it will go, and then under your feet it will tilt down to a lost brook and a hidden millpond. There will be great barns, and a brown house with a well sweep under the huge brown column of an old elm, sheep grazing the hillside and a man in a faded blue smock plowing behind oxen with great patient eyes. Oddly he'll look at you; Medbury's six miles beyond, Jaalam six miles back—so he minds his grandsir saying. He's no gre't hand to get about, himself; and his Jaalam drawl will be lilting and kindly as he hints that it's quite a jaunt to town. And very careful you'll be of your boots, and neat with your crumbs, and mindful of your tongue. For you'll remember, now, that there was one early settler that you and David Chenery couldn't trace; somewhere beyond Apunack he lived, and David thought that his sons had gone to the Ohio country, after the Revolution. But now you know that they didn't. And, pushing back your chair, you'll be sure to offer something in return—to split a bit of kindling, to set the quaint clock over the fireplace wagging its tongue again. And off you'll go, docking your hat as you climb out of the warm, sheltered hollow, around the curve of the road.

But that road you haven't found yet. You wonder if wayfaring men ever do find it. Perhaps they do, and never come back.

DANIEL CHASE

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THE DORMOUSE: *A Drawing by Bernard Venables*

AT NOON the sun had attained but slight warmth. It was but a suggestion of the glory to come, yet served to bring a faint flush to the chilled face of the earth.

In crevice and hollow, creatures stirred in their sleep, opening thoughtless eyes. The dormouse, in the moss-lined heart of his nest, relaxed his limbs. He thrust aside with fumbling head the honeysuckle fibers that closed his retreat, and peered at the pale world without. But the sun had no power to strengthen his will to wake; and he had but nibbled a little at his store of nuts, when sleep once more gathered him deep within its folds.

Succeeding the sun came snow, which drifted deep against the gorse bush wherein the dormouse lay. And so, through alternate periods of frost, rain and gales, the winter dragged its course. March came, and bitter winds lashed at the countryside. Then April, and the earth expanded beneath the warm sun and gentle showers.

When the dormouse awoke, he first strengthened himself by eating part of the remainder of his store, and then went ravenously abroad in search of more. Each twilight excursion brought further rounding to his dainty limbs; his movements grew livelier and his eyes brighter, till he was once more the exquisite little gymnast that autumn had left him.

For so small a creature, his vitality was amazing. From twig to twig, with the unsubstantiality of a shadow, his little tawny body flitted. Piloted by his feathery tail, he drifted like a dusky sprite among the stems of oak and hazel. Then, warned by the swish of heavy wings, he would become fixed, his eyes like great dark gems on either side of his tiny snout. So still would he be that the soft inflections of his coat, and the dainty transparency of his ears, might be but the play of light on the bark of a tree until, the danger over, he would be electrified again. In the gathering dusk his presence would be marked by his white throat, but on the rough boughs his well-padded feet made hardly a sound.

And then one evening, on the outskirts of his coppice, he found himself face to face with another of his kind. She was smaller than he, and exquisite, from the incredible perfection of her tiny toes to her luminous eyes. Together they built their nest in a hazel thicket, twining together the fibrous strands of honeysuckle, and making it snug with a lining of dried leaves.

Garden Jewels

PRICELESS
strings and clusters
of polished garnets hang
from currant-bushes, diamond-dewed,
today.

IRENE STANLEY

Changeless Is Life in the Cotswolds

HAVE you ever experienced the friendliness of the villages bordering the Cotswolds? To do so, you must spend some weeks in one of them. The, very names bespeak the great days of the sheep farmers of the Middle Ages—Kencote, Alvescote, Wilcote—when England's wealth lay in her stores of wool. You may still see flocks of ewes patiently grazing in pastures begirt with the same old Cotswold gray stone dykes, whose rugged tops are smoothed by time and the gentleness of moss and ivy. There are no big cities in the Cotswolds because the well-placed market towns were sufficient for the sale of the farm produce. The villages are in sheltered places and many old crafts are preserved in them.

Under the rule of the Romans about seven hundred years ago there were some beautiful villas, the remains of which you may still see; and in the churches there is Saxon and Norman work. Later, wool was woven into cloth and mills were built, so that an old windmill is still a familiar landmark.

Entering a village down the long main street you pass between gray stone houses square to the road—no need of sidewalks where a bus rarely comes within a mile. The moss-covered tiles alternate with thatch for roofing, and by the side wall of each dwelling is heaped a pile of faggots for winter use. The cottages are lit with lamps, so that at eventide you may pass a window, level with your shoulder, and within you will see the family gathered round the cottage table.

Conspicuous against the sky is the old English pointed church tower, from which fall the chimes like a quiet benediction. Opposite, you halt at the sixteenth-century inn, in the walls of which horse-rings still hang, where a guest might tie up his mount. An ancient pear tree, trained across the front, entwines its branches beneath the casement window.

Sounds of the regular thud of an engine from a neighboring field indicate that winter oats are being threshed in a modern manner. But the old gray stone gates leading into the field indicate the entrance to the vanished monastery, dissolved in Reformation days.

So quiet is the landscape that you might have stepped into it as from a picture. Only the age-old caw of the rooks in the tall elms, and the chatter of the starlings in the hedge hawthorns, break the peace. A yokel, smock-clad, pitchfork of hay over his shoulder, emerges from a barn, and crosses to the hedge over which the noses of expectant cattle are visible. The long brown furrows of the fields await the passing of the frosts, so the farms are busy with thatching and hedging.

You may watch both processes. Aloft on a ladder, a thatcher skillfully lays the yelms (the bundles of wheat straw) on the roof, and binds them down with willow wands. Hedging is an old established practice. Staves are planted in the line of brambles or some of the sturdier trunks of trees are used, and their branches cut through almost to the bark. Then these are cleverly plaited and bent over into each other, forming a living and invulnerable barrier.

In a fair-sized yard calves feed from a center rack of hay; a fat goose waddles from a stable door, and the grunt of pigs is heard.

Changeless through the centuries continues the life of the Cotswold villages.

K. N.

A Wide-Spreading Love of Birds

THE ever-increasing popularity of birds is one of the most striking features of life to-day. This is largely due to the migration of workers into the country and the increasing interest and relaxation which the city-worker finds in his suburban garden. It can no longer be considered as a pastime of the idle rich. In spite of the stress and strain of modern life men have more and more time to "stand and stare." The week-end holiday, almost unknown in the last century, tends to lengthen as the active working hours are curtailed. It is no longer considered beneath man's dignity to care for birds. His whole outlook has altered. The introduction of bird photography gave the study of birds and their habits a tremendous uplift. The popularity of the Kearton brothers' photographs and wide-spread lectures roused the interest of both young and old. The numbers of bird books filled with beautiful photographs which flood the market keep this interest alive. Even if the majority of these add little to science, they serve a very useful purpose by maintaining the aesthetic appreciation of birds at a high level. Many a boy who in the last generation would have thought only of pursuing birds with a catapult or air-gun, is deflected into the comparatively harmless by-ways of bird photography. . . .

Nowhere is the modern attitude of mind towards Nature more marked than in the poems written during the Great War. The old heroic bellicose language seldom came to the fore. Men wrote of sunsets and dawn, of gorse and lilac and June grass, of blackbirds and yellow hammers and

"The foolish noise of sparrows and starlings in a wood—
After the din of battle we know that these are good." . . .

One needs to cling to everything that is beautiful and uplifting and, above all, peaceful in a mechanised age. This is perhaps the main reason why people are increasingly interested in birds. It is largely reaction, the swing of the pendulum back to simple things. Moreover, since men have taken to flying they are naturally interested in past-masters of the craft. It is the ethereal beauty and grace of birds and their elusiveness which charms. Every bird-lover has a store of vignettes hidden in the recesses of his mind and brought out and reviewed in times of stress. It may be a brief glimpse of black and white and vivid crimson as a great spotted woodpecker visits the bird table. Or a swirl of waders dropping like silver rain on the mud flats. A skein of geese or a herd of wild swans etching strange runes across the sky or flying steadily onwards in exact chevron formation. Perhaps it is the community dawn chorus or the single song of a blackbird piercing the dark which provides the biggest thrill of all. Each one of us has his own precious memories which neither time nor space can dim.—E. L. TURNER, in "Every Garden a Bird Sanctuary." (London: Witherby.)

Restoring Interest in the Bible

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE "'Miscellany" column of the *Manchester* (England) *Guardian* some time ago, there appeared an interesting item of news under the heading "Restitution of Boer Bibles."

It was stated that during the South African war many Boer homes lost their family Bibles. These had been carried off as mementoes. The kindly work of tracing and restoring these Bibles to their rightful owners was undertaken by the Friends' South African Relief Committee in 1903, and the work was continued for over thirty years. The final report shows that one hundred and thirty of the Bibles have been restored to Boer families, and that many more have been sent back to Pretoria, where fresh efforts to find their rightful owners are being made.

Recent documentary and archeological discoveries are establishing the authenticity of certain facts in Bible history, and there are many other evidences in the present period that interest in the Book of books is increasing.

The work of restoring the Bible to its rightful place is being carried on in the world today in a much wider sense, through various agencies, and especially through the ministrations of Christian Science. In the past the only Bible owned in many homes was a family Bible, often dust covered and hidden away; in other cases it was displayed as an interesting ornament. In many families the only time it was opened was to record or verify dates of births, marriages, or deaths in the family. Yearly, however, the Bible sales have greatly increased, and now it is universally recognized as the "best seller."

The textbook of Christian Science, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, first published in 1875, has proved itself true to its title. It is a veritable "key" to the Scriptures and unlocks the treasures of truth to be found in the Bible for all who seek Truth. In many homes, when Christian Science is accepted, Bibles not only are used daily but worn out through much use. The Science of Christianity was brought to light and made of practical use in this age by the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mrs. Eddy, through her spiritual discernment and intensive study of the Scriptures. Jesus said (John 5:39), "Search the scriptures; for in them ye think ye have eternal life: and they are they which testify of me." Mrs. Eddy searched the Scriptures, and in her textbook (p. 497) she gives as the first religious tenet of Christian Science the following: "As adherents of Truth, we take the inspired Word of the Bible as our sufficient guide to eternal Life."

Christian Science, the Science of Christianity, makes possible the understanding and demonstration of eternal life now. This is the eternal life lived by Christ Jesus. He proved the omnipotence of God, Life, and the infinite ability of the Christ to meet all human needs and to save to the uttermost. Mrs. Eddy also lived this eternal life to such an extent that she also proved the adequacy of the truth to overcome evils of every kind. In following Christ Jesus, who "went about . . . healing all manner of sickness and all manner of disease among the people" (Matthew 4:23), she proved conclusively that today "the word of God is quick, and powerful" (Hebrews 4:12), even as when it was utilized in the life of Christ Jesus. On pages 547 and 548 of Science and Health it is written: "The Scriptures are very sacred. Our aim must be to have them understood spiritually, for only by this understanding can truth be gained;" and, "Christian Science separates error from truth, and breathes through the sacred pages the spiritual sense of life, substance, and intelligence."

Mrs. Eddy's consecrated study of the Scriptures brought to light the absolute Science of Christianity. The truth she demonstrated and set forth in her writings for others to demonstrate is permeating the world's thought to an extraordinary degree today. She says (*ibid.*, p. 224), "The world feels the alterative effect of truth through every pore."

Christian Science enables its adherents to prove that the best way of expressing appreciation of good, of living a noble life, and of realizing the greatest blessings is found in an earnest study of the Scriptures.

Christian Science is the greatest blessing of the age, and the spiritual illumination of the Scriptures gained through the study of this Science, is showing those who seek it the only way out of the present sense of turmoil and chaos. Christian Science is restoring the Bible to its rightful place in many homes as the beacon light of the world.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Das Interesse an der Bibel wieder wecken

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

IN DER Spalte „Vermischtes" des *Manchester Guardian* (einer englischen Zeitung) erschien vor einiger Zeit eine interessante Nachricht mit der Überschrift „Rückerstattung von Burenbibeln".

Es wurde berichtet, daß während des südafrikanischen Krieges vielen Burenfamilien ihre Bibeln abhanden kamen. Diese waren als Kriegserinnerungen fortgenommen worden. Das Liebeswerk, diese Bibeln aufzufinden und ihren rechtmäßigen Eigentümern zurückzuerstatten, wurde im Jahre 1903 vom Südafrikanischen Unterstützungsausschuß der Freunde unternommen und über 30 Jahre lang fortgeführt. Aus dem letzten Bericht geht hervor, daß 130 Bibeln an Burenfamilien zurückgegeben und eine große Anzahl nach Pretoria zurückgesandt wurden, wo aufs neue versucht wird, ihre rechtmäßigen Eigentümer zu finden.

Neuerdings entdeckte Urkunden und Entdeckungen der Altertumskunde zeugen für die Glaubwürdigkeit gewisser Tatsachen in der biblischen Geschichte, und vieles andere der heutigen Zeit beweist, daß das Interesse für das Buch der Bücher im Zunehmen begriffen ist.

Das Werk, der Bibel ihren rechtmäßigen Platz wieder einzuräumen, wird heute in der Welt durch mannigfache Vermittelungen und besonders durch das Wirken der Christlichen Wissenschaft in viel weiterem Sinne fortgeführt. Früher hatte man in vielen Familien nur eine Bibel, die Familienbibel, die oft in einem Versteck verstaubte oder als interessante Zierde zur Schau gelegt war. In vielen Familien wurde sie nur geöffnet, um Geburtstage, Hochzeiten und Todesfälle in der Familie einzutragen oder festzustellen. Von Jahr zu Jahr hat jedoch der Bibelverkauf bedeutend zugenommen, und es wird jetzt allgemein anerkannt, daß nach der Bibel die größte Nachfrage herrscht.

Das im Jahre 1875 erschienene Lehrbuch der Christlichen Wissenschaft, „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" von Mary Baker Eddy, hat sich seinem Titel treu erwiesen. Es ist ein wahrer „Schlüssel" zur Heiligen Schrift und erschließt die Schätze der Wahrheit, die alle, die die Wahrheit suchen, in der Bibel finden können. In vielen Familien, die die Christliche Wissenschaft angenommen haben, wird die Bibel nicht bloß täglich benützt, sondern durch vielen Gebrauch abgenützt. Mrs. Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, brachte durch ihren geistigen Scharfblick und ihr gründliches Forschen in der Heiligen Schrift die Wissenschaft des Christentums ans Licht, so daß sie in unserer Zeit praktisch angewandt werden kann. Jesus sagte (Johannes 5, 39): „Suchet in der Schrift; denn ihr meinet, ihr habet das ewige Leben darin; und sie ist's, die von mir zeuget". Mrs. Eddy suchte in der Schrift, und in ihrem Lehrbuch (S. 497) gibt sie folgendes als ersten Glaubenssatz der Christlichen Wissenschaft: „Als Anhänger der Wahrheit haben wir das inspirierte Wort der Bibel zu unserem geeigneten Führer zum ewigen Leben erwählt".

Die Christliche Wissenschaft, die Wissenschaft des Christentums, macht das Verständnis und den Beweis des ewigen Lebens jetzt möglich. Dieses ist das ewige Leben, das Christus Jesus lebte. Er bewies die Allmacht Gottes, des Lebens, und die unendliche Fähigkeit des Christus, alle menschlichen Bedürfnisse zu befriedigen und bis zum äußersten zu erlösen. Auch Mrs. Eddy lebte dieses ewige Leben in solchem Maße, daß auch sie bewies, daß die Wahrheit Übel jeder Art überwinden kann. Indem sie Christus Jesus nachfolgte, der „umher ging . . . und allerlei Seuche und Krankheit im Volk heilte" (Matth. 4, 23), bewies sie überzeugend, daß „das Wort Gottes" heute so „lebendig und kräftig ist" (Hebr. 4, 12) wie einst, als es im Leben Christi Jesu zur Anwendung kam. Auf Seite 547 und 548 in Wissenschaft und Gesundheit lesen wir: „Die Bibel ist sehr heilig. Sie geistig zu verstehen muß unser Ziel sein; denn nur durch dieses Verständnis kann man die Wahrheit erlangen", und: „Die Christliche Wissenschaft trennt den Irrtum von der Wahrheit und haucht den heiligen Blättern den geistigen Sinn von Leben, Substanz und Intelligenz ein".

Mrs. Eddys hingebungsvolles Forschen in der Heiligen Schrift brachte die unbedingte Wissenschaft des Christentums ans Licht. Die Wahrheit, die sie bewies und in ihren Schriften niederlegte, so daß andere sie beweisen können, durchdringt heute das Denken der Welt in ungewöhnlich hohem Grade. Sie schreibt (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 224): „Die Welt fühlt die heilsame Wirkung der Wahrheit in allen Poren".

Die Christliche Wissenschaft befähigt ihre Anhänger zu beweisen, daß ernstes Forschen in der Heiligen Schrift der beste Weg ist, Anerkennung des Guten auszudrücken, ein edles Leben zu führen und die größten Segnungen zu verwirklichen.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft ist der größte Segen unserer Zeit, und die durch Ergründen dieser Wissenschaft erlangte geistige Erleuchtung der Heiligen Schrift zeigt allen, die danach trachten, den einzigen Weg aus der gegenwärtigen Unruhe und Verwirrung heraus. Die Christliche Wissenschaft räumt der Bibel in vielen Familien wieder ihren rechtmäßigen Platz als Leuchte der Welt ein.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

New Hampshire Farm

ALONG a brook that rounds a hill,
Stand cherry-trees, and breezes spill
Their petals down upon the sod.
A rabbit scuttles, silver-shod;
High on a bough, against the sky
A crow caws out his warning cry;
While through the winter-hardened soil
White horses pull the plow; with toil
The plowman follows, bent and slow.
Around, beyond, blue ranges show,
And cloudy spaces fall away
To thin and evanescent gray.

MARGARET ASHMUN

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With
Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

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HARRY I. HUNT
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State Librarian Issue Raises Cry; Needham Seeks Dry Aid for Hotel

Boston Today

State Librarian Proposal Opposed

Quick reaction to the proposed appointment by Governor Curley the other day of Mrs. Margaret M. O'Riordan, prominent Democrat, as head of the state library was felt today as the Boston branch of the Special Libraries Association was called for the purpose of drawing up a protest.

It is understood that telegrams and messages have been received from all parts of the State and even from other states protesting the appointment of a person who has had no library training to a post which requires highly expert knowledge.

Mrs. O'Riordan was nominated at the meeting of the United Democratic Women last week when Governor Curley suggested that the organization name the successor to Edward H. Redstone of Cambridge, who has resigned. Mr. Redstone has been appointed to a post at the Boston Public Library.

Curley Defends Expense Account

Legislator's mail was swelled to almost unprecedented proportions today when Governor Curley added to the deluge by sending each House and Senate member a 10-page personal letter, upholding his budget. Chief item was defense of his much publicized expenditures for luncheons and dinners for visiting dignitaries, flowers and jaunts.

Republicans two months ago furnished figures purporting to show that average executive office expenditures for each of the 11 years preceding 1935 were $11,701. This was an erroneous computation, Governor Curley said today in his letter. He didn't give the figures for all the 11 years, but did assert that executive office expenses from 1930 to 1935 ranged from $42,701 to $77,216, making a yearly average of $59,283. This, the Governor pointed out, is almost $2000 more than he asked for his department this year.

The Governor defended his appointment of an "Ambassador to Washington" on the grounds that the State needed, in effect, a collector in Washington to expedite the collection of money due the Commonwealth by the Federal Government. The work of John P. Brennan, in the connection, the Governor said, has not only justified his employment, but has also brought in more than enough money to offset the Governor's office expenses.

Disclosing that the Parker House luncheons for his so called "Brain Trust" a year ago cost the state $5000, the Governor said that results had justified their cost. He did not amplify regarding the results.

Rainfall About Inch Over Normal

For the first time this month, the average rainfall today was less than an inch above normal, according to G. Harold Noyes, head of the Boston weather bureau. The total rainfall so far during April has been 3.19 inches, which is .99 inches above normal.

Mr. Noyes promised threatening weather this afternoon and early tonight, however, which should restore the month's rain average to its former high. With the rain, temperatures are expected to drop to near 40 degrees.

Soviet Steamer Brings In Coal

Soviet Russia, building its own merchant fleet to move exports of that country, today berthed its fourth steamer to arrive in Boston during the past five months. It was the collier Klara Zetkin, built only two years ago, and the cargo of about 6000 tons of coal came from Nicolaiess. Capt. Andrey Kovalento said 33 days were taken to make the trip.

The vessel is manned entirely by men, in contrast to many Soviet vessels which have women in the crew. After discharging anthracite at East Boston, the ship is to load scrap iron for a port not yet named.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Threatening, rainy weather this afternoon and early tonight; partly cloudy and cooler late tonight and Wednesday; moderate southerly winds shifting to northwesterly and increasing tonight.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Rain this afternoon and probably early tonight, slightly colder tonight; Wednesday partly cloudy and colder.

Maine: Rain tonight, slightly cooler on the south coast; Wednesday partly cloudy and cooler.

New Hampshire: Cloudy and cooler, preceded by rain this afternoon and possibly tonight; Wednesday partly cloudy and cooler.

Vermont: Rain, changing to snow and colder tonight; Wednesday snow flurries and colder.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh south and southwest winds tonight, shifting to strong northwest on Wednesday over the north portion and strong southwest winds shifting to northwest and north late tonight over the south portion, weather overcast with occasional rain tonight; partly cloudy on Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	47	59	Minneapolis	28	52
Bermuda	64	70	New Orleans	64	82
Chicago	34	52	New York	58	64
Denver	40	40	Norfolk	62	72
Helena	40	52	Philadelphia	62	68
Jacksonville	60	76	St. Louis	44	88
Kansas City	42	88	San Francisco	52	60
Los Angeles	58	64	Washington	66	72
Miami	72	76			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., April 21.
B—Maximum, April 17.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 11:53 p. m.; height, 11.9 feet.
Wednesday, 11:39 a. m.; height, 10.7 feet.
Light all vehicles at 7:01 p. m.

'Have You Read Your Mail Yet?'

There was no holiday for the men who comprise Governor Curley's lobby in the Legislature. Millions of Massachusetts residents enjoyed a three-day week end free from care, but the Governor's cohorts went to work on recalcritant Democrats and reluctant Republicans to haggle, cajole, wheedle, promise, perhaps threaten, into line those Representatives who last week ran unleashed over the Governor's budget.

Result of their week-end activity was scheduled to become known late today, when the House again launches into its consideration of the budget proposed by the Governor and the reductions recommended by the Ways and Means Committee.

And Republican leaders were concerned over the outcome today. Last week they held an all-day caucus and solemnly voted to sustain most of the Ways and Means reductions. For three days they held to it. Then came the holiday; then came the political maneuvering of the Governor.

A smile was injected into the picture this morning when legislators opened their mail. Each found a veritable mound of envelopes on his desk.

Perusal showed these to be from heads of various state departments. Apparently it was a part of the Governor's strategy to have department heads write each legislator, detailing his departmental needs and urging the voting of the full amount asked by the Governor. It was reported that this formidable mail was to be topped off by a personal letter from the Governor later today, asking support of his budget.

Most legislators put the letters away unread, and the stock joke around the State House today was, "Have you read your mail yet?"

What Governor Curley had to say: Boston Day Column

Wharves Piled High With Imports

Mountains of cargo from all parts of the world piled high on Boston's wharves last week, adding $2,599,587 worth of imports to the heavy influx of recent months which sent commerce statistics skyrocketing.

Cocoa beans from Africa, wool from Australia, rubber from Straits Settlements, crabmeat and tuna fish from Japan, wood pulp from Sweden, chemicals from Germany, hides from South America, linens from Ireland, leather from several countries, poured into Boston, figures prepared today for Joseph A. Maynard, Collector of Customs, revealed.

Port prosperity as spelled by Mr. Maynard for last week:

1. Imports for consumption, $2,599,587.
2. Entered for warehouse, $820,113.
3. Withdrawn from warehouse, $646,355.
4. Duties collected, $539,940.
5. Wool imports, 2,336,006 pounds.

All these were far above the corresponding figures a year ago.

Revenue for Uncle Sam in the form of customs duties collected at Boston from the start of the fiscal year on July 1, 1935, to April 18, were $25,348,794. This is nearly $10,000,000 above the collections for the similar period one year ago. Wool imports thus far in the fiscal year at Boston alone are now 89,450,507 pounds. The previous year only 9,585,705 pounds came in during the same length of time.

El Purchase Of Eastern Urged

To achieve the long-sought single fare from Boston to Revere and Chelsea, Governor Curley announced that he would request the Public Utilities Commission at once to arrange for the purchase of this section of Eastern Massachusetts Railway track by the Boston Elevated for $1,500,000 unless a better figure can be obtained. The original price sought by the Eastern line was $2,500,000, which the Governor declared was "exorbitant and unfair."

The action came as the result of a meeting in the Governor's office this morning, at which representatives and senators from Chelsea and Revere urged that the purchase, which will cut the fare from 20 cents to 10 cents, be expedited.

"After complete and thorough investigation," said Governor Curley, "I am convinced that the proposal as submitted by the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway Company and the Boston Elevated Street Railway Company is the best that can be made."

The single fare has been recommended for many years by representatives, senators and citizens of these two cities.

Flood Area Farmers Helped

To farmers now preparing to work over lands in the rich Connecticut River Valley, tilled since colonial times, last month's flood may prove to have been a blessing in disguise.

When land is farmed year after year it wears out, needs crop rotation, fertilizing, or—best of all—deposits of new earth. The flood brought the latter. It came in the form of several inches of silicate deposit. Until yesterday it looked as if this deposit might be more of a burden than a help. Few farmers had tractors strong enough and plows deep enough to turn the silicate down into the loam.

Yesterday their problem was solved. Edward Shattuck of the state milk control board, told Governor Curley of the farmers' plight. A special meeting was called yesterday afternoon in the Governor's office.

Result: The Public Works Department will supply 15 big tractors and the Red Cross will furnish deep furrow plows.

Onion farmers near Hatfield, who must plant within 10 days, will receive first attention, then asparagus growers and other farmers.

Hawkes Gets Year And Fine of $500

James W. Hawkes, of Jamaica Plain, was sentenced to one year in the House of Correction at Deer Island and fined $500 by Judge David F. Dillon in Suffolk Superior Court today for conspiracy to solicit a bribe from Prof. Joseph F. Wagner in exchange for the position of Director of Music in the Public Schools of Boston.

Thus the first trial of "bagmen" in connection with job-selling in the schools, which aroused public disapproval in December of last year, ends in a verdict for the State. During the trial of Hawkes, James F. Devlin, who was also on trial, pleaded guilty and turned state's evidence. Disposition of the Devlin case has been postponed to later this week.

After Judge Dillon handed down the sentence, Herbert F. Callahan, attorney for Hawkes, pleaded for a stay of execution, pending an appeal to the Supreme Court. This was denied and Hawkes was turned over to constables in charge. An attack on the integrity of the School Committee was made by attorney Callahan in his plea.

"Why did Dr. Mackey," asked Mr. Callahan, "go out of his way to falsify when both Mr. Hawes and Mr. Crawford (a witness) testified that they both went to his office with a person named Shea, unless he represented a ring on the committee?" After Hawkes told the court that he had been introduced to Dr. Mackey, the former chairman of the School Committee told the jury that he did not remember ever meeting the defendant.

School Cases Ready to Open

Trial of Frederick F. Carroll and Robert T. Brown, both of South Boston, on charges of job selling in the Boston public schools will open at Suffolk County Court House tomorrow morning before Judge David F. Dillon.

Scheduled to open today, the case was postponed because court notices sent to Attorneys William R. Scharton and Francis Monahan, defendants' counsel, were dated April 22, a day in advance of the date announced by the court.

Meanwhile 15 witnesses, including four members of the school committee were at court early this morning, their summons all being dated April 21.

Ship Grounds In Chelsea Creek

Boosters of the plan to widen and deepen Chelsea Creek found ammunition for their campaign today when the tanker C. J. Barkdull went ashore in the Creek while attempting to reach the discharging berth of the Mexican Petroleum Refinery.

The tanker came from Texas City with 70,000 barrels of fuel oil, passed through the Meridian Street Bridge, went ashore in the narrow channel of the creek. Nine tugs clustered around the vessel, puffing and panting for an hour and a half, before the vessel was finally docked apparently without damage.

Mayor Signs King Retirement

Retirement papers of Martin H. King, until last week superintendent of Boston police, were signed today by Mayor Mansfield. Likewise signed were the papers of Deputy Police Superintendent James McDevitt and Capt. S. Skillings.

The papers of Superintendent King were placed on the Mayor's desk only this morning, but those of the deputy superintendent had been there since Jan. 3, 1935, and those of Captain Skillings had been ready since June 30, 1934.

Both of the latter had been scheduled for retirement because of their ages. Superintendent King's retirement resulted from a shake-up of the department on April 8 when Capt. Edward W. Fallon was named superintendent by Commissioner Eugene C. McSweeney.

Boston Today

Needham Hopes To Keep Hotel Dry

The Copley Square Hotel, only large hotel in the city where liquor is not sold, was auctioned off today. But for a time, at least, Boston will continue to boast of it as a dry hotel, for it was taken over in the name of Brig. Gen. Daniel Needham, outstanding exponent of temperance.

It is not General Needham's purpose to operate the Copley Square. Although there were no other bidders, he took over the property to protect the hotel against a possible change in its liquor policy. General Needham believes that Boston can and will support such a dry hostelry.

In answer to critics who have declared that a large hotel cannot be operated successfully in Boston unless liquor is sold, General Needham pointed to the Copley Square's progress since June, 1934. At that time the establishment was running into the red at $7000 a month. This loss has gradually been reduced to $2500. General Needham believes that a further backing of capital would stem the tide and make the establishment self sustaining in less than a year.

He pointed to the Hotel Normandie in Philadelphia, which is a dry hotel and also a financial success as proof that Boston will one day support an establishment like the Copley Square.

"There is a very real chance for a dry hotel, if soundly established, in Boston," the General said. "In spite of its poorly financed position the hotel has gained steadily in the past two years. I hope very much that some syndicate can be formed to keep the hotel in operation. Of course I cannot afford to run it for very long."

Bills for Court Changes Heard

Recommendation that the Governor should order what Republican Floor Leader Martin Hays called "the district court judges' lobby" out of the State House was one of many drastic changes in the judiciary system of the Commonwealth suggested at the hearing of the joint committee on judiciary today.

Sitting to hear argument on 25 bills proposing alteration of existing statutes, including four recommendations of the Governor, the committee received the recommendation of the special recess commission that a circuit court system be set up in the district courts, and also that justices be prohibited from acting as counsel in civil cases in their own courts.

Retirement of judges on full pay at the age of 70 years had the approval of Henry M. Ehrlich of Springfield and John P. Feeney, members of the special recess commission.

Other data considered was the six-man jury system for the district courts, to minimize court delays; paying more than $5 a day to special justices, who on that rate of payment are loath to give up private law practice; and the recommendation of three new justices to sit at Cambridge, Worcester and Springfield.

Harold S. Davis of Boston spoke in favor of restricting the private law practice of special justices.

Bond Company Would Reorganize

The United States Bond and Mortgage Company of Massachusetts filed a petition for reorganization under section 77B of the bankruptcy laws in federal court today. Assets were listed at $436,997; liabilities on the sheet filed balanced. Contingent liabilities were placed at $103,273.

Rhode Island Strikes Blow At Race Pools

State Officials Believe Warwick Raids of Wide Significance

Four Men Arrested

Elaborate Equipment Included Telephone System and Submarine Cables

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARWICK, R. I., April 21—Rhode Island's youngest city, which gained nation-wide notorietay as the location of the "Rettich Crime Castle," home of Carl Rettich, convicted $125,000 mail robber and rendezvous of his henchmen, is now being set down by Attorney General John P. Hartigan's department as the headquarters for southern New England's illegal horse race pool operations.

The arrest of four men in raids staged by the Warwick police under the direction of Chief of Police Henry J. Ledoux, the finding of a private telephone system with submarine cables and the seizure of 10,000 pads used for writing horse plays, has been responsible for the announcement by the Attorney General's department that an extensive illegal racket has been dealt its stiffest blow.

Distributing Points

Conclusive evidence that the two houses raided at Butler Court, Warwick Downes, Saturday afternoon, and another raid yesterday by local and state police, were the distributing points and receiving headquarters for the horse-racing syndicate is declared shown by the fact that it has been almost impossible to place a bet on a horse at any track since the police action, it was reported here.

Chief Ledoux, who has been under fire since the Democrats elected Mayor John A. O'Brien and whose department has been criticized for alleged inefficiency since the finding of the "Rettich Crime Castle" by postal, state and Providence detectives, said last night that "they had expected that I would be out by this time and were prepared to operate on a large scale with the protection of some politicians."

Political Lawyers

He said that "powerful political lawyers" were closely connected with the men arrested and that these same men were friendly with influential Democrats.

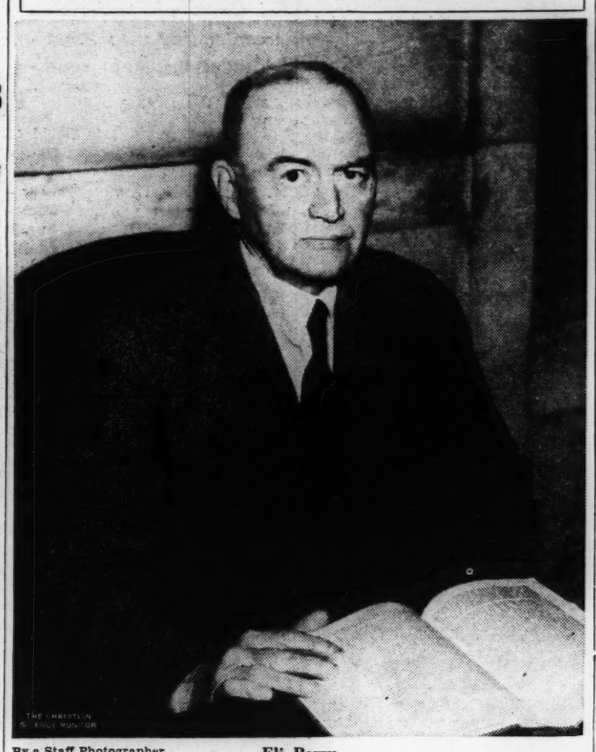
The most elaborate scheme to defy detection ever uncovered in this State was found by the Warwick raiders, Chief Ledoux said. Police found telephone switchboards, 12 telephones, wire-tapping equipment, amplifiers and bookkeeping equipment. Two large trucks were used to cart the confiscated property to police headquarters in Apponaug. One piece of equipment that was not taken was a telephone cable. This cable led into Narragansett Bay. Following the cable several hours after the raid, representatives from the attorney general's department claimed that it had been broken some distance out in the bay However, late yesterday afternoon the missing end was found leading into a house on Canonchet Avenue, a quarter of a mile away.

Cleared of Furnishing

This house was raided but it was found to have been cleared of its furnishing.

The equipment found by the police in the three raids, Chief Ledoux said, was property of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company which was given to but a few trusted employees. The police say that they are at a loss to explain how it came into the hands of the illegal horse pool operators.

Boston Customs House Will Miss Him



By a Staff Photographer — Eli Perry

Who Retires as Assistant Customs Collector for Port of Boston April 30 After 48 Years' Service

Lonergan Urges Full Cost on U. S. For Flood Control

WASHINGTON, April 21 (AP)—Payment by the Government of the full cost of flood control on the Connecticut River was defended by Senator Augustine Lonergan yesterday because of Connecticut's large federal tax payments.

Senator Lonergan, however, expressed fear the Senate Commerce Committee would include in the flood control bill a provision assessing against the benefiting states the land and damage costs of flood control plans. Such costs on the Connecticut project would amount to about $3,500,000.

The Senate Commerce Committee Saturday reversed its previous action and voted to assess the land and damage costs against the states, as recommended by the War Department.

"The need for flood control on the Connecticut River," Senator Lonergan said in a statement inserted in the Commerce Committee record, "is an emergency one comparable to few other places in the country. . . .

"The Treasury figures which I present are intended to show why Connecticut is entitled to ask full federal financing of the flood-control program, aside from the urgent necessity of such a project based upon its own merits. The figures show that Connecticut is one of the few states which in 1935 paid in much more money to the Federal Government than it received in federal assistance.

"Total internal revenue collections from Connecticut during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1935, including agricultural adjustment taxes, totaled $36,726,093, as compared with total federal aid expenditures in the State of $18,019,760. The ratio of per capita internal revenue collections to per capita federal aid expenditures . . . is $1 to .. cents."

Conservatory of Music Announces Scholarships

Conservatory scholarships for the coming school year have been announced by the New England Conservatory of Music. These scholarships, amounting to $100 each, will be offered to students to be graduated from high schools this June.

One pupil in this year's graduating class in each high school in New England is eligible for the scholarship. Candidates must have good scholastic records, and have shown exceptional promise in their particular musical field, besides being in need of financial assistance.

Eli Perry to End 48 Years' Work In Boston Customs

Eli Perry retires from the Customs Service on April 30. And without Eli Perry, the big tower of Boston just simply isn't the Boston Custom House.

Collectors of the Port have come and gone—and that position is recognized as the ranking federal office in New England, the incumbent being the direct representative of the President—but Eli Perry has remained, the right hand man of every collector for the past quarter century.

Mr. Perry is assistant collector of the Massachusetts Customs District, consisting of the port of Boston, Worcester, Springfield, Lawrence, Salem, Gloucester, Provincetown, Fall River, Plymouth, New Bedford, and Vineyard Haven. The office, held by Mr. Perry since 1913, is probably the most important one in the classified civil service.

Honor 48 Years Service

A testimonial luncheon is being arranged for Mr. Perry, for Tuesday, April 28, at the Boston Chamber of Commerce, at the conclusion of 48 years' service in the customs. Joseph A. Maynard, present collector, has notified all customs employees that those wishing to attend the function, may be excused from their duties during the hours of the formalities. Sponsors include the Boston Port Authority, Boston Wool Trade Association, Export Club of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, Foreign Commerce Club of Boston, Retail Trade Board, Maritime Association and leading shipping men. Frank S. Davis, manager of the Maritime Association, is in charge of arrangements.

The record of Eli Perry reads like a Horatio Alger story. Born in Wrenthem in 1866, he was educated in Boston schools, graduating from English High in 1883. After leaving school he was employed in the old railroad clearing house which used to clear the railroads of one another's rolling stock, as the banking clearing house clears the banks of one another's checks.

Started in 1888

In 1888, Mr. Perry was appointed to a clerkship in the Custom House by Collector Leverett Saltonstall in the first Administration of President Cleveland. He became a liquidator and established a record that still stands by liquidating 1000 entries in 25 working days, an average of 40 entries a day. He served as chief clerk and later as deputy collector of the entry division from which he was promoted to assistant collector, the highest ranking position in the customs classified civil service. This appointment was made by Collector Edmund Billings, in the Administration of President Wilson.

Mr. Perry is one of the outstanding customs authorities of the United States and is regarded as the best equipped officer in the service in New England. He is an expert on customs law and knows the Treasury Decisions, referred to in the service as "T. D.'s," like a mathematician knows algebra.

Widely Known Among Shippers

Widely known along the entire Atlantic seaboard, Mr. Perry is "summed up" among commercial and shipping houses by the opinion expressed by an English business man having interests in many countries of Europe, Asia, and America, who said:

"I have never received in any other custom house in the world the courtesy I have been shown in Boston."

Owen P. McKenna, supervising customs agent for New England with a field of 32 years' experience in the customs service behind him, has been recommended for the post of assistant collector. A native of Vinal Haven, Maine, Mr. McKenna entered the customs service Jan. 18, 1904, as a messenger, advanced to assistant weigher, and inspector, and then devoting much time to the Department of Justice during the World War, later joining the Secret Service.

He is a veteran of the Spanish-American War and the Philippine Insurrection. Returning to the customs in 1921, he was a customs agent until 1932, when he was made supervising customs agent.

Vermont Balks U.S. Plans For Resettlement

State Legislature Refuses to Approve Submarginal Land Project

Program Abandoned

Options Returned on Area Sought for Forest Development

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 21 (AP)—Mrs. Dorothy M. Beck, regional director of the resettlement administration, announced yesterday the abandonment of a proposed submarginal land project for Vermont as the result of the inability of federal and state officials to obtain state legislative approval.

Options taken on the 21,677 acres are being returned to 139 owners, Mrs. Beck said. The value of the acreage which was to have been bought was placed at $205,580 with possible additional expenditures of $500,000.

State Rejects Plan

The Vermont House of Representatives voted down proposed legislation which would have defined the conditions under which the project, after resettlement administration development, would have been turned over to the state authorities.

Previously, the administration officials had appeared before the House Committee on Agriculture to discuss plans for converting the thousands of acres into recreational forestry and game management areas for the use of the public.

The entire cost of the land purchase as well as the development work was to have been borne by the federal agency. It was planned to employ more than 800 men on the project.

Options Were Approved

In every case where options were taken, Mrs. Beck said, approval was given by the local board of selectmen. Besides, 30 families living in the affected areas expressed a desire to move to other farmlands. Of this number 10 were to have been given financial assistance by the Administration.

Governor Smith and Lieutenant-Governor Aiken, the latter as chairman of the special land board, have been notified of the discontinuance of the project.

Land included in the proposed recreational area included sites in Rutland, Orange, Washington and Windham Counties.

Mrs. Beck expressed a hope to Governor Smith that a mutual basis of co-operation could be reached at some future time with the Legislature and other authorities for the undertaking of the program.

Reduction in Rates By N. E. Railroads Urged for Clergymen

WASHINGTON, April 21 (AP)—Representative John W. McCormack of Boston said today he had written the New England railroads asking them to extend to the clergy, of all denominations, reduced rate privileges similar to those given clerics by other railroads in the country.

In a letter to the presidents of the New Haven, Boston & Albany, and Boston & Maine Railroads Representative McCormack said:

"Practically all of the roads of the country, in recognition of the great work of humanity that is performed by clergymen, extend the consideration of reduced rates, except the New England roads. This consideration was given them during the World War by New England roads, but it was discontinued upon the return of the roads to private hands. However, the other roads did not make any change."

Winant Pledges Effort to Improve Social Security

HARTFORD, Conn., April 21 (AP)—John G. Winant, chairman of the Federal Social Security Board, said last night there is no finality in the Social Security Act nor in the carrying out of its provisions.

The former Governor of New Hampshire, speaking before the Consumers' League of Connecticut, added:

"We are only at the beginning of our experiment here and with limited knowledge we are never going to do a perfect job in this difficult field of social security, but we can always do a better job."

Mr. Winant announced appointment of W. Rulon Williamson, assistant actuary of the Travelers Life Insurance Company, as an actuary with the federal board.

First Connecticut Security Checks Out

HARTFORD, Conn., April 21 (AP)—The first batch of checks under the new Connecticut Old Age Assistance Act was mailed out yesterday. Approximately 800 checks averaging $5.71 were sent to persons 65 years old or older.

Edward H. Reeves, director of the old age assistance bureau, estimated that by the end of the year between 12,000 and 15,000 persons would be getting aid, with payments totaling $4,000,000 annually.

Maximum weekly payments are limited to $7 a week. To meet the payments, the General Assembly authorized a head tax of $3.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

"NIGHT OF JANUARY 16" (Shubert)—A. H. Woods presents melodrama by Ayn Rand, with John Litel, Ruth Matteson and others. 8:20. Tomorrow: 2:20.

"STORM CHILD" (Copley)—Horror play directed by William Parke, starring Mary Young, assisted by Eric Kalkhurst, Murial Williams and Philip Huston. 8:30. Tomorrow: 2:30.

"TOBACCO ROAD" (Plymouth) — Henry Hull in the stellar role, assisted by Mary Servoss, Pauline Drake and others. Play adapted from Erskine Caldwell's novel by Jack Kirkland. 8:30.

Movies

STATE AND ORPHEUM—Janet Gaynor and Robert Taylor in "Small Town Girl." Orpheum: 9:30 a. m. Both theaters: 12:35, 3:40, 6:50, 10. Also Lew Ayres in "Panic on the Air." Both theaters: 11:35 a. m., 2:45, 5:50, 9.

COOLIDGE CORNER — Jane Withers in "Paddy O'Day," 2, 5:05, 8:10. Also "Little Lord Fauntleroy," featuring Freddie Bartholomew, 3:25, 6:30, 9:40.

COLONIAL THEATER—"The Great Ziegfeld," featuring William Powell, Myrna Loy, Luise Rainer and many other stars. Directed by Robert Z. Leonard, produced by Hunt Stromberg. 2:15, 8:15.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Deep Sea Harvest," "Hong Kong Highlights," "Sirens of Syncopation," "Timber Giants," latest newsreels and other shorts.

EXETER—"Man of Aran." 2:10, 5:05, 8. Also "The Country Doctor." 3:19, 6:10, 9:05.

MEMORIAL—"The Witness Chair," featuring Ann Harding. 2 p. m., 12:01, 2:02, 4:03, 6:04, 8:05, 10:06.

UPTOWN—Ginger Rogers and Fred Astaire in "Follow the Fleet." 12:30, 3:35, 6:40, 9:45. Also "Farmer in the Dell." 2:25, 5:30, 8:40.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"Road Gang," featuring Donald Woods, Kay Linaker and Carlyle Moore Jr. Fenway: 2:17, 4:55, 7:33, 10:10. Paramount: 10:13 a. m., 12:49, 3:25, 6, 8:37. Also "Charlie Chan at the Circus," starring Warner Oland and Shirley Deane. Fenway: 1, 3:38, 6:16, 8:54. Paramount: 9, 11:24 a. m., 2, 4:36, 7:12, 9:48.

TREMONT—James Cagney and Margaret Lindsay in "G-Men." 10:30 a. m., 1:55, 5, 8:20. "Twenty Million Sweethearts," with Dick Powell and Ginger Rogers. 9 a. m., 12:15, 3:30, 6:45, 9:45. Tomorrow: Franchot Tone and K. Morley in "Straight Is the Way." Also "In Caliente," featuring Doroles Del Rio and Edward Everett Horton.

FINE ARTS—"Thunder in the East," starring Charles Boyer and Merle Oberon. 1:20, 3:40, 5:30, 7:20, 9:40. Also travelogue on Brittany, "Mickey's Polo Team," and Tchaikovsky's "Pathetique." Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. Tomorrow: "Ecstasy," Czechoslovakian prize film (in English). 8:45 p. m. Reserved seats opening night only. $1.10 and $1.65. Regular policy prevails from Thursday on.

UNIVERSITY—June Lang in "Every Saturday Night." 1:45, 4:55, 8:05. Also "The Country Doctor." 3:05, 6:15, 9:25. Tomorrow: Noel Coward in "The Scoundrel." Also "Broadway Melody of 1936."

MODERN—Dick Powell, Ruby Keeler and Jack Oakie in "Colleen." 9:20 a. m., 12:28, 3:36, 6:44, 9:52. Also "Rhodes, the Diamond Master," featuring Walter Huston. 10:50 a. m., 1:57, 5:05, 8:13.

BOSTON—"Murder on a Bridle Path," featuring James Gleason and Helen Broderick. 10:55 a. m., 1:48, 5:01, 7:54, 10:30. Stage: N. T. G., Broadway's night club master. Also musical review with Rita Rio and the Slate Bros.

METROPOLITAN—Margaret Sullavan and Henry Fonda in "The Moon's Our Home." Adapted from Faith Baldwin's popular story. 11:25 a. m., 2:10, 5:10, 8:10, 11:15. Stage: Fred Waring and his Pennsylvanians, featuring Tom Waring, Perley McClintock, Rosemary and Priscilla Lane, and many others.

Music

PAINE HALL (Cambridge)—Concert by the Pierian Sodality of 1808, also known as the Harvard University Orchestra. Mr. Malcolm H. Holmes, conductor. 8:15.

JORDAN HALL—Concert by the Class in Brass Ensemble, under the direction of Louis Kloepfel, assisted by advanced students. 8:15.

LONGY SCHOOL OF MUSIC (Cambridge)—Concert by Sally Dodge, violinist, and Doris Danbridge, pianist. 8:15. Open to the public.

Radio Programs On Page 10

ROXBURY WPA CONCERT — Orchestra, Leon J. Goldman, conductor. Memorial High School, Townsend and Deckard Streets, 8:15.

Other Events

LOYAL ORDER OF MOOSE—Monster benefit entertainment and ball for flood relief, Irvington Street Armory, near Copley Square, 8.

BOSTON SCHOOL COMMITTEE—Regular meeting, 15 Beacon Street, 7:30.

STUART CLUB (102 Fenway)—Historical Motion Pictures collected by The Museum of Modern Art of New York, shown under the auspices of The Child-Walker School of Fine Arts, 8:30. (Call Com. 6000 for information.)

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF CREDIT—Address on "Business Insurance for the Credit Executive," by Francis J. DeCelles, insurance commissioner. Dinner at 6, Hotel Bradford.

HOTEL BRADFORD—Meeting of the Business and Professional Women's Republican Club. Talks on "Alf Landon," by W. W. Brown; "Keeping Up With the World Politically," by Mrs. J. Hasbrouck LeFevre; and "Bills Before the Legislature," by Mrs. Susanne Shallna, 6:30.

TUFTS COLLEGE—Address on "Changing Social Institutions in Egypt," by Prof. Wendell Cleland of the American University in Cairo, Egypt. Goddard Hall, Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, 8.

SOUTH END WPA LECTURE—"Co-operative Movement," by A. Gerhard Dehly, with orchestral concert, conducted by Albert Holmes. Williams Municipal Building, 400 Shawmut Avenue, 7:45.

Tomorrow

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—"Flowers in Design I" guidance tour by Mrs. Sayward, 11 a. m.

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB—Lecture on "The Saga of Silver," by Harold E. Nock, 40 Beacon Street, 2.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY—Last of a series of lectures on "Nationalism and Internationalism in Music," by Dr. Hugo Leichtentritt, entitled "The German Spirit as a Dominating Force in Modern Music. General Conclusion" Paine Hall, Harvard Music Building, 4:30.

Rhode Island Budget Delayed By Pensions and City Utility

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 21—Legislative interest is centered this week on the state's appropriation bill, applying to the fiscal year, to begin July 1.

Governor Green's original estimates called for appropriations of $11,069,207. The House Finance Committee reported the bill out last week with the recommendation that the figure be increased to $11,518,711. Most of the increases urged, critics were quick to point out, were to provide either additional jobs to be filled by the Democratic Administration or to increase salaries of state officials.

Pension Appropriation

The bill is expected to be taken up in detail, item by item, in the House this week. Pawtucket Democrats already have served notice that they will demand that $400,000, instead of the $300,000 recommended by Governor Green, be provided for the State's old-age pension fund. The Governor has pointed out that the $300,000 will be matched by an equal federal appropriation, and has said that he believes the total of $500,000 is sufficient to meet this State's needs.

Even allowing for minor changes that are expected to be made before the appropriation bill finally is passed, Rhode Island taxpayers are cheered by the prospect that the cost of running the state government for the year 1936-37 will be less than in any recent year.

Lightened

The State's expenses since 1931 are as follows:

Year ending	Expenditures
1931	$15,710,551
1932	$15,775,235
1933	$15,433,092
1934	$13,542,568
1935	$13,889,549
1936 (estimated)	$13,500,000
1937 (estimated)	$11,600,000

Most of the controversial sections in the new bill have been ironed out by representatives in the House, with the exception of the amount for old-age pensions. The Pawtucket delegation believes the additional amount it finds necessary for old-age requirements could be transferred from the amount set aside for maintenance of roads and bridges. Leaders hope the bill can be approved and sent to the Senate before this week is out.

Pawtucket Utility

Another important bill expected to be acted upon by the House this week is the measure empowering the city of Pawtucket to borrow $5,000,000 and go into the utility business. It will come up for action before the appropriation bill.

Many amendments have been made in this measure during its stormy course through the Legislature. One amendment prohibits the city from acquiring property by condemnation. Another provides that the Mayor and City Council of Pawtucket must approve before the $5,000,000 loan can be negotiated. It has thus been made possible for one man, Mayor John F. Quinn, to block the project.

Applying Yardstick

A controversy over utilities and utility rates has been waged for years in Pawtucket. A few months ago the city auditor, Thomas P. McCoy, refused to allow the city to pay a bill for street lighting because he considered the rates charged were too high. He cited the low rates for electricity in the Tennessee Valley as an argument to bear out his thesis that the city is being overcharged.

Mr. McCoy has led the fight in Pawtucket for a city-owned power plant. One project he supported was for the city to purchase the abandoned Manville Jenckes mill and convert that plant into a power project to supply Pawtucket. Walter E. O'Hara, managing director of the Narragansett race track, bought the property at auction and indicated that he was willing to sell to Pawtucket. He later turned it over to a company in which he is part owner.

The plant has not been used for years.

Caucus Reform

Less chance for passage is held out for the caucus reform measure which has been reported out in the Senate and referred back to committee for more changes. For years civic organizations, led by the Rhode Island League of Women Voters, have fought for a change in the caucus laws that would eliminate many glaring abuses. Bills repeatedly have been filed but have failed of passage. Opposition to the pending measure comes from both sides of the floor, large sections of both parties apparently being opposed to the changes sought.

Mrs. Catt Asserts Public Opinion Can Halt Future Wars

NEW LONDON, Conn., April 21 (AP)—The only way to end war is through public opinion, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt said yesterday in defining its cause as the distrust men have for each other. The pioneer of the suffragist movement spoke at Connecticut College.

"The fear men have had of each other dates from the earliest days of man's existence on the earth. Evidence of wars dates far back beyond written history," Mrs. Catt said.

"With continual preparation for war came competition of armaments, and although armaments are for defense, no nation has been able to state the limits of defense and war results.

"The only way to end war is through public opinion. Organized efforts for peace will result in solid public opinion.

Skimmed Milk Use In Boston Charged

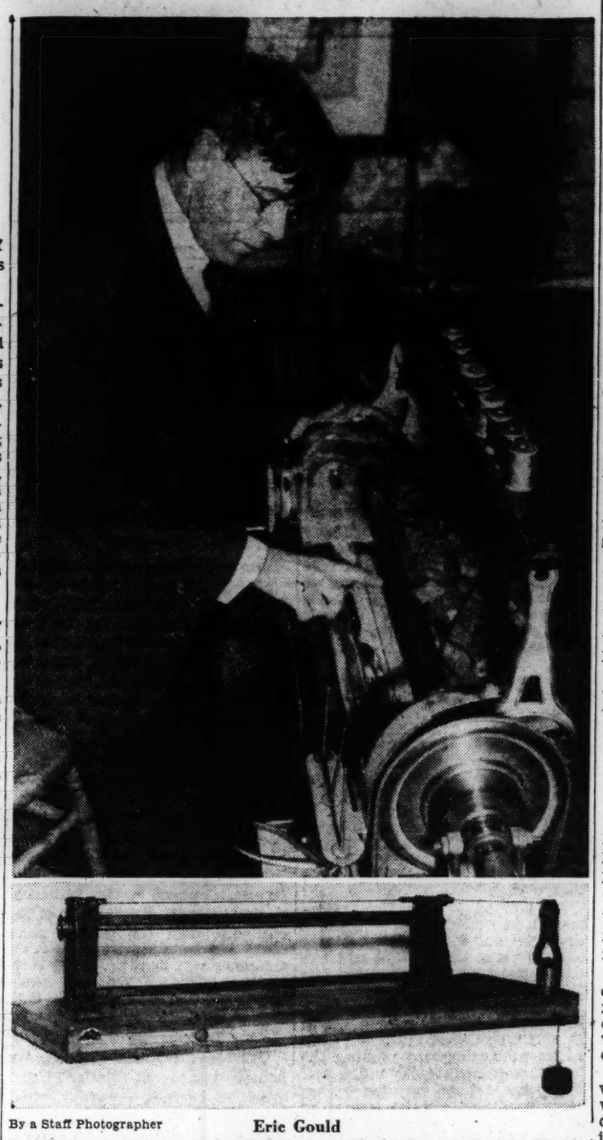
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREENFIELD, April 21—Senator William A. Davenport charged at a mass meeting of Franklin County milk producers yesterday that Boston milk dealers were bringing in cream from the Middle West, and skimmed milk from other New England States, mixing the two and producing a Grade 2 milk. He received enthusiastic support for his Senate Bill No. 120 that would forbid mixing of butterfat with other milk.

The Senator admitted that milk producers would be unable to add cream to their milk to increase its butterfat content, but, he added, an increase in the number of Jersey or Guernsey cows in low-testing herds would raise the butterfat content naturally.

'G' String Humors Climate's Whim

Maker of wire-covered strings for violin and cello pursues craft in interest of performers contending with American atmospheric conditions.



By a Staff Photographer — Eric Gould

Upper—Shows Operation of Modern Rotator. Lower—Device Formerly Used for Winding

For over 35 years, Eric Gould of Winthrop, has been pulling strings in order to earn his livelihood.

A violin and cello string maker—said to be the only retail and wholesale string maker left in Boston and vicinity today—Mr. Gould has his little work shop in the rear of his Winthrop house, where he sits, often by the hour, spinning strings.

Mr. Gould learned the difficult trade of making strings in 1901. His father, a Boston violin-maker, taught him this art on a small hand machine which was bought from Ira J. White of Melrose around 1885. This machine, believed to be the first of its kind brought to Boston, can still be seen in Mr. Gould's workshop.

Humidity

The day the Monitor reporter dropped in was one of those cold, clammy days, with a sou'easter blowing a salty spray off the ocean.

Mr. Gould wasn't working on strings, xplaining that atmospheric conditions were unfavorable. He pointed to a hygrometer on the wall.

"I govern my work according to that," he said. "You see, if I made any strings with this humidity, the gut would be full of moisture. After those strings were finished, they would dry out. Then the gut would shrink, and the wire on them would become loose, and would vibrate and rattle."

Mr. Gould then offered to make up several strings just to show how it was done.

Getting the Pitch

"First," he began, "the gut, which, by the way is high-grade lamb gut from abroad, is put on stretchers, pulled up and kept at a pitch until the stretch is gone. This takes several days."

Mr. Gould picked up a frame which held gut strings of various sizes.

"These are ready," he said, removing a strand. He then proceeded to make a violin G string. He fastened the gut to a rotary machine which turns at a high rate of speed. When this was fastened on securely, he twisted a tension peel, which pulled the string up to the desired pitch. Sometimes he uses a little pitch pipe, but generally he just plucks it with a finger, cocks his head, and without fail has the correct pitch.

Silk and Silver

Then he is ready to wind the string. To begin with, a fine floss silk is wound around the gut. This serves as a soft bed against mettalic vibrations and helps to absorb any moisture which might come from the gut. Over this, a hair-like silver wire is wound. This wire is five one-thousandths of an inch in diameter. It takes 2500 windings, and from 30 to 40 feet of wire to complete the string. After the silver wire is on, it is rubbed down to about three one-thousandths of an inch.

Mr. Gould is able to produce approximately eight high grade strings an hour. Of course, as he pointed out, there are numerous grades of strings which can be made in greater quantity in much less time.

Imported

When asked why there were not more imported wire-covered strings, Mr. Gould said that it has been impossible to make that type of string in a foreign country. Their atmosphere differs from this country. When the strings reach this country the humidity is lower, and immediately the gut begins to shrink. As an example, Mr. Gould showed a batch of wire cello strings which, he said, represented, at one time, over $200 value. The wire on these had become so loose that it would be impossible to use them.

Bit of Color

Mr. Gould told of a merchandising phase of his business.

"If we were to send out our strings in just the plain brown gut, I doubt if we could get anyone to buy them. People want them touched up with some bright color, such as red or blue silk winding. In reality, the plain gut is far more practical."

When asked if there was much demand for strings, Mr. Gould said that he had all he could do to keep up with incoming orders.

Comment was made that it must be convenient to have so many violin strings around, if any should break on his instrument.

"But I don't play the violin," came the answer.

'Jobless of Future Wars' Organized At Mount Holyoke

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., April 21 (AP)—Students at Mount Holyoke College yesterday organized the "Unemployed Following Future Wars," as a gesture of sympathy with the nation-wide Anti-War Week drive.

Notes in letter boxes, posters and students parading as "sandwich men" were utilized to advertise the U. F. F. W. Meetings were held in every residence hall and leaders, wearing rags to symbolize the "future unemployment," explained the nature and aims of the new organization. At dinner, no bread was served, as a reminder of privations that follow war.

A torchlight parade will be held on the campus tonight by the new group, and on tomorrow at 10:30 a. m., the time of the "national peace strike," an outdoor chapel service will be conducted.

Fights New Stamp Tax

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 21—There is to be a new fight against a new stamp tax. The Philadelphia Real Estate Board, as the representative of the real estate interests of the city, will take a test case into court to determine the validity of a ruling by the State Department of Revenue that documentary stamps must be affixed to sheriff's deeds. The Documentary Stamp Tax Act was one of the revenue-producing laws advocated by the state administration.

Barrows and Page Stand for Maine GOP Nomination

AUGUSTA, Maine, April 21 (AP)—The Republican gubernatorial nomination contest narrowed down today to a race between Secretary of State Lewis O. Barrows and Blin W. Page, Skowhegan banker.

The Rev. Benjamin C. Bubar of Blaine withdrew last night, as scores of candidates for major and minor nominations in the June primaries scrambled to file their papers.

Mr. Bubar said he would have his name affixed to the September election ballots by petition as a "Townsend plan" candidate.

Clyde H. Smith, originally a fourth candidate for the nomination, withdrew several weeks ago and subsequently became a candidate for the national House seat in the second district.

F. Harold Dubord of Waterville is the sole seeker for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination.

Candidates for other major offices whose nomination papers were accepted before the time limit expired at midnight were:

U. S. Senator—Senator Wallace H. White, Jr., (R); Gov. Louis J. Brann (D).

Higgins Proposes Cut in Restrictions On Projects of WPA

WASHINGTON, April 21 (AP)—Representative John P. Higgins of Boston today appealed to Harry L. Hopkins, Works Progress Administrator, for modification of regulations which he said were keeping many deserving cases off WPA payrolls.

Representative Higgins referred to established deadlines which prelude from WPA employment persons not on relief on May 31, 1935, and those who were not receiving welfare aid on Dec. 1 last year.

"I feel," Representative Higgins wrote, "that there are many individuals who have been denied application for work relief notwithstanding the fact that their cases embrace much merit that would make them entitled to favorable consideration for this type of employment.

"The restrictive deadlines, in my opinion, work to the disadvantage of many men and women who have lost employment since the deadline dates were instituted by your office."

Representative Higgins suggested that men and women in that status should be allowed to file applications for consideration on the basis of the merit, and circumstances of each individual case.

In and About Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Despite the fact that we recently moved to a town where the salt air, twittering birds, fragrant blossoms and shining sun do justice to the local Chamber of Commerce (that is if we have one!), seven days out of each week, we don't find it one bit easier to wake up these spring mornings. Somehow, though, it doesn't seem as if it would be quite such a prolonged problem if we could look up and see one of the new Seth Thomas clocks on our dresser . . . especially the "Matin," which is a little beauty in ivory and gold. Because it's extremely tactful about announcing the fact that you've really only 15 minutes in which to get up and at 'em. It doesn't come right out, as almost every other clock does, and tell the time in exact figures. No indeed! This Seth Thomas creation goes in for a bit of subtle suggestion, and you tell time by the stars. All of which doesn't mean that it's at all difficult, for with it time-telling is just as simple a process as ever. But instead of the usual blatant, tattle-tale figures, each hour of the day is represented by a gold star. And though you know the time, it isn't too obvious!

It's Different

It's not a large clock, by any means . . . still it's not one of these infinitesimal things that seem to lose their identity (as well as location!), in among the things you might pile on your dresser or bedside table at night. It's what we'd call a convenient size; being, if our measuring eye is accurate, a bit less than six inches high and perfectly round. At first we thought it might be called modernistic, but perhaps "just plain different" is more suitable.

Anyhow, its ivory disc is of Catalin, and the base and stars are of brushed gold plate. And although we haven't seen it, we know there's a sister model called "Twilight," that comes in deep blue Catalin with silver stars and base. Price around $9.75 at Shreve, Crump and Low's, at the corner of Boylston and Arlington Streets. And P. S. You won't have to remind yourself to wind it every night, because it's one of those convenient eight-day affairs. And furthermore, just because we suggest it for "my lady's chamber" is no reason why . . . depending of course upon the decoration . . . it can't be used elsewhere. In fact we understand that this is the clock that was selected by the decorators of House Beautiful for the breakfast room in the bride's home . . . which just goes to show you. Regardless, we'd still put it in our own room!

Practical Camisole

The demands of women's fashions (and note that we said of women's fashions and not of women themselves!) are always met so promptly and efficiently that we sometimes wonder "how come." Witness the new camisole brassiere we saw, along with other fragile looking, but durable, dainties of this type at Cora Chandler's shop at 50 Temple Place. The new sheer blouses and essentially feminine net dresses demanded the reappearance of the good old camisole, and here it is; the lace camisole gone practical, but still lacey and attractive in appearance. It can be worn with your spring suit, too. The model to which we refer is $3.95, but they vary in price.

Patsy Fashions

Every single one of Conrad's "Patsy" fashions have that elusive something about them that must make every young thing who sees them put them on her mental list of "must-haves" immediately! And though this girl who is always sketched wearing these Conrad fashions is a decided type . . . being more on the breezy, pert side . . . the styles are for every young girl . . . even though she changes her type daily, which we understand they do!

This imaginative Patsy goes in for just about the last gasp in fashions, whether they're for her serious business hours or her delightfully irresponsible evening affairs. And regardless of the allowance that papa bestows on the Patsy in your house, she should be able to find what she wants in this collection, because they're very moderate and considerate in price. At the moment Patsy is registering nonchalance (and you know these young things simply can't register nonchalance as it should be registered unless they're sure of themselves in every way!) in a particularly broad shouldered, belted town coat. It boasts of oodles of buttons . . . well, at least a dozen . . . and four big pockets; two above and two below the belt. It's of a roughish woolen material that's ready for any kind of wear, and comes in navy blue and a good-looking shade called oatmeal. All for only $16.75.

Home Bootblackery

For all the little Willies and corresponding Ellas in your family who have an amazing way of giving any shoe that's been in their possession for over three days, an old, dull, scuffed-up appearance, we suggest the Home Bootblackery. Because it really ought to inspire them to keep their shoes shined, and be a lot of fun besides.

Its professional appearance will surely appeal to them. It's a regular box with the place to hold the foot while polishing, and being hollow inside, it holds a can of Whittemore's shoe polish, a dauber and a brush.

The whole thing costs but $1.25 at Jordan Marsh's—which you must admit is really a small expenditure . . . especially if it gets the results that we think it will!

J. T.

(A Tuesday and Friday Feature)

Behind the Microphones

An interesting telephone method was employed yesterday to keep the radiocaster of "The Monitor Views the News" informed of the progress of the B. A. A. Marathon.

Shortly before 1:45 p. m., the time for the afternoon radiocast, a telephone connection was established between the sports department of the Monitor and a writer seated beside the radiocaster in the radiocasting booth on the ninth floor of the Christian Science Publishing Society. As the bulletins came to the sports department over the press wires and from a staff member of the sports department located down on Exeter street near the finish line they were relayed over the special telephone line to the writer on the ninth floor who transcribed them into brief bulletins.

The radiocaster of the Monitor news went on the air with his regular discourse. As the bulletins were handed to him by the writer he interrupted his regular talk to insert the special bulletins. Since the radiocast studio was on the air the writer was unable to acknowledge the receipt of the bulletins verbally. A prearranged signal of tapping the mouthpiece of the telephone served as an acknowledgment and also to request what was necessary without interrupting the radiocaster. Thus the Monitor was able to report the progress of the race until a few seconds before 2 p. m., when the news period signed off.

Radio Suggestions for Tonight's Listeners

In the usual schedule of network program tonight the following program may be worth a listener's special attention:

Talk by Avery Brundage of the American Olympic Committee, on the United States' chances in the coming Olympic Games in Berlin. Also talk by Bill Slater, NBC sports reporter, WBZ, 7:15 p. m.

"Symphonic Strings" period, WAAB, 9 p. m., former "String Sinfonia" program under direction of Alfred Wallenstein. Purcell's "Suite in C Major," Debussy's "En Bateau," and Larsen's "Sinfonietta."

Jan Peerce, tenor, and Viola Philo, soprano, guest soloists with Ben Bernie, WBZ, 9 p. m. Mr. Peerce has been cited for his excellent diction. Miss Philo was discovered by S. L. Rothafel (Roxy)

Appearance of Adolphe Menjou and Verree Teasdale (Mrs. Menjou) in Mary Pickford's "Party at Pickfair," WNAC 10 p. m.

Emergency Peace Campaign, WBZ, 10 p. m., "eleventh hour" action to mobilize sentiment in the United States against war. Address by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, George Lansbury, well-known British Laborite, and Kirby Page, author and lecturer. Special ringing of the Liberty Bell from Philadelphia.

Address by Col. Theodore Roosevelt Jr., accepting the presidency of the National Republican Club, at annual dinner in New York.

Address by Senator Robert F. Wagner, New York, on his housing bill for slum clearance and low-cost housing projects, WAAB, 10:45 p. m.

Radio Possibilities For Wednesday

The following programs on Wednesday afternoon may be of interest:

Awards of the Women's National Radio Committee for outstanding programs on the radio. WBZ, WEEI, WAAB, 2 p. m. Addresses by Anning S. Prall, chairman of the Federal Communications Commission and Mrs. Harold V. Milligan, chairman of Women's Radio Committee.

Rochester Civic Orchestra, WBZ, 3 p. m., in three novelties by American composers. John Knowles Paine's Prelude from incidental music to Sophocles' "Oedipus Tyrannus." Two movements from Herman Rudin's "Impressionistic Suite," Whittemore's "Trilogy in a Melancholy Mood." Also Glazounov's "Serenade" and Mendelssohn's "Scotch" Symphony.

Boston Red Sox-Washington Senators baseball game from Fenway Park, Fred Hoey, reporter, 3 p. m.

NBC Concert Hour, Cesare Sodero, conductor, WEEI, 5 p. m. Midafternoon program of classical selections.

A. D. H.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Program Features Appear in Blackface)

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	**The Monitor Views the News'**	Network dramatic sketch and speaker	Jimmie Farrell, songs	Hits and Encores: talks; music
5:15	Cavicchio-Briggs, piano duo	Carl Moore's Orchestra	"Wilderness Road": sketch	
5:30	"The Singing Lady": sketch	Hugo Mariani's Orchestra	"Jack Armstrong": sketch	Hits and Encores: talks; music
5:45	Little Orphan Annie: sketch	"Checker Board": variety	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Hits and Encores: talks; music
6:00	News; Journal; speaker	News; Jack Ingersoll	Yankee News Service	Benay Venuta, songs; orch.
6:15	Captain Tim's Story	Terry and Ted: sketch	"News of Youth"	Male quartet; pianists
6:30	News; political talk; sports.	Bright Spot: recordings	Scores; Ray Jones, songs	"Secret Agent X-9," sketch
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news	Jay Wesley's Sport Review	"Renfrew of the Mounted"	Sports reports; soloist
7:00	"Easy Aces": comedy sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy": sketch	Musical Moments	Yankee News Service
7:15	Political speaker	**"Human Side of the News"**	Soloists; popular orchestra	Jack Fisher's Orchestra
7:30	Lum and Abner: songs	After-Dinner Revue: vocalist.	Kate Smith; Miller's Orchestra	Saving Golf Strokes
7:45	Nature League sketch	"Strange As It Seems"	**Boake Carter, news comment.**	"Soft Lights & Sweet Music";
8:00	Crime Clues: Spencer Dean	Leo Reisman and orchestra;	"Lazy Dan, the Minstrel	soloists; orchestra
8:15	serial dramatic sketch	soloists; Phillips Lord	Man"; comedy; orchestra	Harry Rodgers, organist
8:30	Edgar Guest in Welcome	Wayne King and his dance	**Ken Murray; Phil Regan,**	"Jazz Nocturne"; soloists;
8:45	Valley; soloists; sketch; or.	orchestra; vocalist	**tenor; Morgan's Orchestra**	popular orchestra
9:00	Ben Bernie and All the Lads;	**"Vox Pop—The Voice of the**	Caravan: Walter O'Keefe;	"String Sinfonia"; Alfred
9:15	Jan Peerce; Viola Philo	**People"; sidewalk interviews**	Casa Loma Orch.; soloists	Wallenstein, conductor
9:30	"Nickelodeon": comedy,	Donald Novis; Jane Pickens;	**Fred Waring and His Penn-**	Britton's Orchestra
9:45	songs and melodrama	Duchin's Orch.; orchestra	**sylvanians; soloists**	News Service
10:00	**Talks, Mrs. Roosevelt, Kirby**	Eddie Dowling; Ray Dooley;	"Radio Parties at Pickfair";	Mario Braggiotti Orchestra
10:15	**Page, George Lansbury**	Benny Goodman's Orchestra	guest soloists; orchestra	Mario Braggiotti Orchestra
10:30	Roy Campbell's Royalists	Jimmie Fidler's Gossip	**Dramatizations of the news**	Jack Hylton's Orchestra
10:45	**Address, Colonel Roosevelt**	"Salute" program	Spotlight Revue: variety	**Talk, Sen. Wagner, N. Y.**
11:00	Reports; news; Joe Rines	Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news	Yankee News Service	Freddie Martin's Orchestra
11:15	and his dance orchestra	Sport review: recordings	Meyer Davis's Orchestra	Kay Kayser's Orchestra
11:30	Ruby Newman's Orchestra	Ted Lewis's Orchestra	Bernie Cummins's Orchestra	Joe Sanders's Orchestra
11:45	Ruby Newman's Orchestra	Jesse Crawford, organist	Bernie Cummins's Orchestra	Joe Sanders's Orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

9:00 WBZ, "Hymns of All Churches."
9:00 WAAB (WABC — Columbia), "Dear Columbia"; fan mail program.
9:30 WORL (920kc), Good Cheer Service, conducted by The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; hymns; readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy and other authorized literature.
11:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), United States Army Band concert.
12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.
2:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), WEEI (WEAF—National), WAAB (WABC—Columbia), Annual awards meeting of National Women's Radio Committee.
2:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), American School of the Air: "Peru."
3:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), Rochester Civic Orchestra concert.
3:00 WNAC, Red Sox-Washington baseball game, Fred Hoey, reporter.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.
5:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), NBC Concert Hour; concert orchestra.
6:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

Dinner and After

7:15 WBZ (WJZ — National), "Olympic Prospects," Avery Brundage, Olympic Committee.
8:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Cavalcade of America: sketch; soloists; orch.
8:00 WEEI (WEAF — National), "One Man's Family"; dramatic sketch from San Francisco.
8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Willie and Eugene Howard; Fifi D'Orsay; orch.
8:15 WMEX (WMCA—Intercity), "Five Star Final"; news dramatizations.
8:15 WAAB, Singers: chorus from Jordan Hall, Roy Harlow, conductor; soloists.
8:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), George Burns and Gracie Allen, comedians; Milton Watson, tenor; Jacques Renard and his orchestra.
8:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Lavender and Old Lace"; soloists; orchestra.
8:45 WAAB, Brown Club dinner speakers.
9:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Richard Bonelli, baritone; chorus; Andre Kostelanetz's Orchestra.
9:00 WEEI (WEAF — National), "Town Hall Tonight"; Fred Allen and company; orchestra.
9:30 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), Alfred Wallenstein's Sinfonia; concert orch.
9:30 WNAC (WABC — Columbia), Ray Noble's Orchestra; Connie Boswell; vocal group.
9:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), NBC Concert Orchestra, Cesare Sodero, conductor.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), John Charles Thomas, baritone; concert orch.
10:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), "Gang Busters"; G-Men sketch.
10:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), "Your Hit Parade"; soloists; orchestra.
10:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Dramatizations of the news.
10:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), Benny Rubin's Variety Show: Lester Vail; quartet; popular orchestra.
11:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Elza Schallert Previews: talkie previews.

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
1:45	WBZ	990kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc
6:00	WORL	920kc

Shortwave

1:45	W1XK	9.57mc
5:00	W1XK	9.57mc
5:30	W1XAL	11.79mc

Socialist Leader Finds Cause Gaining In New Hampshire

CONCORD, N. H., April 21 (AP)—Alfred Baker Lewis, of Boston, New England secretary of the Socialist Party, said New Hampshire workers were "well developed in their thinking and inclined to accept socialistic principles" at the state Socialist convention here.

Pointing to the Socialist Party's victories in Berlin where Mayor Arthur Bergeron is the Socialist mayor, Lewis said that the party could "make good gains in the next few years" among New Hampshire's workers.

Although cautioning against participation in any Communist-sponsored Farmer-Labor group, the 40 convention delegates approved sending observers to meetings called for the formation or promotion of a Farmer-Labor Party in New Hampshire.

The convention protested the city of Nashua's refusal to allow Socialists to speak in a public park.

Haigis Declares Legislature Under Spell of Curley

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 21 (AP)—John W. Haigis of Greenfield, candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor, declared in a radio speech delivered here, that he doubted if the Republican majorities in both houses of the Legislature would refuse Governor Curley's budget requests

He further said that the Legislature had fallen under the power of the Curley administration.

"No more glaring instance of extravagant distribution of public funds to political henchmen," he said, "has ever been suffered by the people of Massachusetts than that forced upon them by the present administration. And not satisfied with showering our money upon the select with a free hand, during the first year of its rule, it now has come forward with characteristic effrontery to demand a huge and unprecedented expense account for 1936.

"Unhappily, it will doubtless get nearly all it is asking for, to such an extent has the Legislature fallen under the power of this administration."

ADVERTISING is an ECONOMIC BENEFIT

A leading economist says: "Efficient advertising is an economic asset and not a waste, as some consumers seem to think. Instead of increasing prices it really has lowered them. This comes about through the economies of mass production and American business development that would have been impossible without advertising.

"The cost of advertising is greatly exaggerated in the mind of the public. The average successful business does not spend over 1.5 per cent of its net sales for advertising. Some firms show as low as 8-10 of 1 per cent."

Boston Better Business Bureau

80 Summer treet

This organization is supported by reputable business institutions, and operates, without profit, to promote fair dealing and integrity in the printed and spoken word. Our service is offered without charge—we have nothing to sell.

Call of Sea Finds Landlubber Yachtsmen Ready for Summer

Paint brush and putty knife busy as amateur sailors clean up craft after winter ashore—Excursion lines and fishing fleet also prepare for new season

By a Staff Photographer

Getting Things in Shipshape for Summer Yachting

When you find landlubber yachtsmen hastening shoreward at the end of the day at the office, putting every moment they can spare on their favorite boats somewhere along the waterfront, scraping down the hull, calking, re-painting, brightening up varnished woodwork—summer is nearly here!

Their number is multiplied many times over by the vast army which follows this calling, not as recreation but as one of the industries which made New England in the early days. Preparations for the summer afloat are underway in shipyards, at piers and along the suburban beaches on the North Atlantic seaboard, from the tiny fishing villages to the large ports where huge transatlantic liners end their voyages.

Fishermen Ready for Summer

Fishermen are mending nets, checking up on equipment and shifting over to summer methods of operation, hereabouts preparing for mackerel seining instead of groundfish dragging.

Throughout the sea-minded section of the population thoughts of summer are synonymous with cruises, motorboat trips, a harbor sail to the beach, or a whole season of sea activities. And this means work of the kind that is fun to those who make a hobby of it, brings business to ship chandlers, paint manufacturers, hardware dealers, and stimulates activity along the shore.

Spring Cleaning Time

At quiet mooring places, at boat yards and yacht basins, groups of men gather in the early morning, late afternoon, and at every opportunity they have to get away from their daily tasks. In dungarees, old sweaters, or cast off clothing, sandpaper and putty knives in hand, these men are busily cleaning up hulls of their vessels preparatory to bringing them out of winter hibernation.

New numbers are being painted on bows or attached, complying with the recently adopted federal regulation that requires all motor boats to be renumbered. To many, this is like saying good-by to an old friend, for scores of boat owners have held the numbers originally awarded to them for many years. But Uncle Sam decreed an entirely new system of registering of motor boats and it calls for new numbers all around.

Excursion Boats Ready

Among larger vessels, summer schedules are being put into effect. Within a few days the Eastern Steamship Lines steamers Boston and New York, will be put on the all-water route between the two ports for which the boats are named, displacing the Acadia and the Saint John, which will be assigned to their summer routes. The Boston and the New York have been overhauled, hulls scraped and painted, and superstructure covered with new white paint.

Excursion steamers have been spruced up, repainted and overhauled, ready to begin summer service to the beach, with sailings at frequent intervals all day. Others are practically ready for all-day cruises, and trips to Plymouth, Provincetown or near-by points.

Safety is Big Point

The element of safety is prominent in the preparations for the summer activities. Custom officials are ready to start the counting of passengers boarding outgoing steamers, with authority to forbid overloading of boats.

Life-saving equipment, fire protection, hazards in construction, are being surveyed by the Bureau of Navigation and Steamboat Inspection, in the most comprehensive inspection of passenger boats in the history of the American Merchant Marine. Every passenger carrier that is 150 feet long or more is being visited by officials. Each is minutely inspected and records made to the end that legislation may be framed, calculated to prevent other disasters like that of the Morro Castle.

Equal Rates With New York Won On South African Line

WASHINGTON, April 21 (AP)—Representative John W. McCormack of Boston said today Massachusetts and Boston had received assurance from the American South African Line that equal rates on cocoa beans from Trinidad to New York and Boston would become effective May 1.

Mr. McCormack said the assurance was a victory for Massachusetts and Boston against discriminatory ocean freight rates in favor of New York.

He made public a letter from James A. Farrell Jr., president of the American South African Line, Inc., which said in part:

"I investigated the situation which you brought to our attention and we are pleased to inform you that effective May 1 the American South African Line is according the same freight rates on cocoa beans from Trinidad to Boston as to New York, so that on our vessels calling at Boston direct there will be disparity as between the two ports.

A few weeks ago, the West Coast-Italy-North Atlantic Conference rescinded a surcharge of $1.25 a ton on freight to Boston above that charged for freight to New York, after McCormack and port authority officials from Boston termed the surcharge to Boston as discriminatory and unfair.

New Quoddy Steps Await Decision Of Eastport Interests

WASHINGTON, April 21 (AP)—The Maine congressional delegation decided today to await decision among Eastport proponents of the Passamaquoddy power project before taking steps to obtan additional funds.

Roscoe C. Emery, chairman of the Eastport City Council, and Oscar Brown, president of the Eastport Chamber of Commerce, prepared to return today after meeting with the Maine congressional delegation.

Senator Hale said they would canvass the opinion of the leaders in Maine and make recommendations to the delegation for future acton.

Flood Loan Offices Open in Pennsylvania

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 20—Less than 24 hours after President Roosevelt signed an amendment to the RFC act permitting loans to individuals, firms and local governments to aid in the repair of flood damage, district offices were opened on April 18 in Johnstown, Wilkes-Barre, Williamsport and Harrisburg, according to Robert J. Kiesling, Philadelphia agency manager of the corporation.

The Philadelphia district embraces all of the Pennsylvania flood area except Pittsburgh. In that city the Cleveland RFC office has opened a "flood-loan" branch.

The amendment sets aside $50,000,000 for such loans and authorizes officials of the corporation to use their discretion on collateral to be accepted. Hitherto only such collateral as might serve as first liens was acceptable.

Illinois Voters Are Divided On Scope of Preference Vote

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, April 21—Though a final count of the ballots in the recent primary is expected to show Col. Frank Knox with a lead of from 50,000 to 100,000 over Senator William E. Borah of Idaho for the Illinois Republican presidential preference, there is some controversy over just how binding that preference vote is, and just how many delegates to the national convention actually will reflect the indicated sentiments of their districts or the State at large.

There is not only dispute as to the number of delegates which each candidate will control, but now a growing conviction that after all Illinois voters didn't really vote for Senator Borah or Colonel Knox as presidential possibilities, but for others to whom each of these respective candidates will eventually throw their strength at the convention.

It would appear to depend more on the personal convictions of the various delegates elected than on the preference shown in the votes. The Illinois law says, "... the vote of the State at large shall be taken as advisory to the delegates at large ... and the vote of respective congressional districts shall be taken as advisory to the delegates of said congressional districts."

This is obviously open to liberal interpretation, so liberal as to leave each delegate free to decide for himself after going through the formal process of considering the advice of the voters.

Meanwhile, observers claim that the vote might well be taken as an indication of Landon strength in the State and that it is becoming apparent that Colonel Knox is aiming his efforts at garnering what backing he can, to throw eventually to Landon at the convention. It is said that many votes went to him in the primary here on that assumption.

On the other hand it is widely held that Borah also does not now really expect to use what strength he has for his own candidacy but as a means of keeping Landon or any other whom he considers of the "Old Guard" from being nominated, and of throwing support possibly to Senator Vandenberg, provided Frank E. Gannett, Ohio publisher, will be accepted as his running mate.

Though the vote for President Roosevelt, the only presidential candidate entered on the Democratic ticket, totaled more than the combined votes for Borah and Knox, indicating a Democratic preference—about in the same proportion as the 1932 vote, it did not necessarily prove that the November election will find the same partisan distribution.

First, as has been pointed out, thousands of Republicans voted the Democratic ticket to help oust Kelly. Their presidential preference didn't show up at all. They will be back in the Republican fold this fall.

Next the internecine war in the Democratic camp has been so bitter as to leave the two factions practically irreconcilable. The Kelly machine will not, it is most certain, go out to campaign for the full Democratic ticket, with their enemy Horner leading it in the State. Roosevelt will therefore lose much if not all of that support upon which he depended to turn things definitely his way in Illinois. The Democratic primary fight brought out almost every Democratic voter, and most though not all of the votes cast went for Roosevelt.

In November the story may be different. Many Democratic-Kelly votes will go for the Republican gubernatorial nominee, and as is always the case under such circumstances, many new votes will, thus be recorded for the Republican presidential candidate.

In all there seem to be many reasons to expect that the G. O. P. will fare better in Illinois in the fall than it appeared to in the primary.

Philadelphia Pupils Form Study League

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 21 — A Public School Science League has been formed here to give junior and senior high school students who have shown a special aptitude for natural science, an opportunity to become thoroughly acquainted with the city's large resources in this field.

The league is divided into three sections. The Franklin section is made up of students interested in chemistry and physics. The Leidy section specializes on biology. The third group is known as the Junior Science League and is composed of nine grade science students. Members of the sections are taken through the scientific and cultural institutions of the city and shown details of work in research laboratories.

New Haven Railroad Authorized to Buy 2000 New Box Cars

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 21 (AP)—Judge Carroll C. Hincks of the Federal District Court granted permission today to the trustees of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad to install equipment on more than 2000 box and coal cars at a cost of $750,000. The petition was unopposed.

The road, which is in the process of reorganization, will install cast steel integral side frames on the trucks of 1954 box cars and 546 coal cars, replacing fabricated arch bar type frames. Also other modern safety devices will be applied.

The improvements will be undertaken to comply with a ruling of the Association of American Railroads respecting the interchange of freight cars between railroads. The ruling will go into effect Jan. 1, 1938.

What's Going On in the Arts

Monday Symphony Concert

BY EXCEPTION, a novelty graced the program of the final Monday evening concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, given last night in Symphony Hall. This was a symphonic poem entitled "Solitude," by Allan Arthur Wilman, which was awarded the 1934 Paderewski Prize of $1000. It had its first public performance on this occasion.

Mr. Wilman is a native of Illinois and a graduate of the Knox College Conservatory and the Chicago Musical College. He has written two symphonic poems and various smaller pieces. He is now studying in Paris. "Soitude" was written three years ago, when the composer was 24. It is a rather unusual work for a young man of the new generation, in that it shows the influence, not of Stravinsky, Schönberg or Hindemith, but of the French Impressionist school. It is an "Afternoon of a Sunken Cathedral in the Rain."

Is this to be taken as significant of a new trend in modern music? Does it herald a back-to-Debussy movement? It is more likely that it merely reflects a student background. Mr. Wilman has learned the rules of composition and the uses of the various orchestral instruments. Later, he may have something of his own to say, and be able to develop an individual speech in which to say it. The work was well received by the audience.

The concert opened with Mozart's Symphony in E flat, No. 3, exquisitely played, and closed with the First Symphony of Sibelius, performed excitingly, though with less clarity, balance and fluidity of line than at a Friday concert earlier in the season. However, it won a rousing response from the audience to mark the close of a stimulating series of concerts. L. A. S.

Copley Society

RUTH PERRY is solo exhibitor during this fortnight at the Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue. She is showing a group of oils and drawings.

Miss Perry divides her energies between portraiture and landscapes. To each she brings a separate understanding. The landscapes are in the main depictions of the French countryside or seaside, stretches which inlcude trees, cliffs, streams and architectural antiquities. Miss Perry shows good taste in choice of subject and she correlates the various episodes so that they do most for her pictorial scheme. The villa, the chateau, the old French garden are portrayed with more than a trace of sentiment which a visitor from America may feel for them.

Although Miss Perry bears the stamp of no official style, she works in the manner of the French romantics who, in order to convey the texture of grasses and leafage, fairly caressed the canvas with the brush. Her greens are sensitively chosen and they are keyed fairly high. We find her most apt when she paints in fuller, brighter light and uses a minimum of brush strokes.

Miss Perry's portraits are chiefly representations of children. They do not look like commissions, but like a labor of love. The models are notable for some special quality of sweetness or individuality. D. A.

Boston Dance Notes

DOTTING the spring recitals of modern dance are two representatives of the ballet school. With the assistance of Reginald Boardman, pianist, and Philip Dundon, baritone, Edmund Bradley (former member of Mikhail Mordkin's ballet) will present his Petit Ballet Russe in the Lee Auditorium, Hotel Pioneer, Stuart and Clarendon Streets, on Wednesday evening, April 22. The long list of patrons and patronesses denotes a social occasion.

On Saturday evening, May 9, at the Repertory Theater, Boris Novikoff (formerly of the Russian Imperial Ballet) will present a "radio-television ballet," nomenclature, "Americana." A background of moving scenery will be employed and the accompaniment will be orchestral (excerpts from Rossini, Saint-Saëns and others). There will be other dances on the program.

The cordial reception that greeted two of Edouard du Buron's pupils in their recent Boston débuts has prompted him to present them in his program of solo dances at the Repertory Theater on Wednesday evening, May 6. Miriam Kornfield will be seen in her Moon Dance to a Chopin Prelude and Ruth Shalek in her "Destitution" (Albinsky-MacDonald). Much of the music for Mr. du Buron's new dances has been written for him while they were in process of composition, by Mr. MacDonald, baritone and piano-accompanist.

In addition to the recitals of the Hans Wiener School and the Miriam Winslow School on Saturday afternoon, May 2—the one at Jordan Hall and the other at the Repertory Theater—Pauline Chellis will hold a technique-demonstration at her studio that afternoon. This for the purpose of presenting her pupils, graded from the tini-tots through the workshop to the concert group. Her formal recital to take place at the Repertory Theater on Tuesday evening, April 28. M. L.

Interstate Action Proves Its Value; Gets New Support

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, April 21—Interstate co-operation, regarded as a necessity rather than a vision since court decisions threw out the NRA and the AAA, has moved into the field of practical politics.

Floor leaders in state senates and houses, and other influential state officials, were among the members of newly formed state commissions on interstate co-operation who lent their hands to the development of the Council of State Governments in its second annual meeting here April 17 and 18.

Legislative Support

They have returned to their 30-odd states prepared to plead the cause of interstate agreements in their legislatures. Legislative support is needed to obtain enactment of the uniform state laws and interstate compacts proposed through the council.

Progress in the council's first all-state enterprise, its Interstate Commission on Crime, was reported to the meeting by Judge Richard Hartshorne, chairman of the commission. Since the calling of an interstate conference on crime at Trenton, N. J., last October, quite impressive strides have been taken. Within three months of the conference, every state had approved the new Interstate Commission on crime, and some 23 of them appointed their attorneys general to serve upon it, said Judge Hartshorne. The next step was to draft uniform model bills which would mend the gaps now existing in law enforcement over state lines. This was done with the aid of the Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, an old-established organization, and 26 law schools in all parts of the United States. Four bills were drafted by Dec. 2.

New Jersey Sets Pace

All four have been made law in one state, New Jersey. Four other states, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana and Maryland, adopted one of the model bills. In five other states bills are pending.

These laws, if generally enacted by the states, would make it far more difficult for criminals to escape by speeding over state lines. One of the laws authorizes what is known as "close pursuit" of alleged criminals by authorities from one state crossing into another.

Another one of the model laws simplifies and unifies previous extraction procedure, Judge Hartshorne explained. "It also permits the public to extradite the 'brains' of the gang who today is entirely beyond the arm of the law," he said. A third model statute provides for removal of witnesses from without the state of trial. Without it, the Hauptmann case could not have been tried, Judge Hartshorne declared. The final statue, adopted already by five states, provides for "out of state" supervision of paroles, permitting a released man to serve parole in another state if there appears good reason for him to do so.

Gains in Other Lines

Other commissions of the council reported progress in their work, such as the Commission on Conflicting Taxation and the Commission on Transients. Several new commissions were proposed at this meeting, among them commissions for uniform traffic legislation, particularly with regard to motor-vehicle operation.

Some of the members of the conference became so impressed with the possibilities of interstate co-operation that they decided to start some of their own on the spot. Two impromptu regional conferences of this kind were held at luncheon tables, with influential legislators taking part.

The desire of these members to get practical results from the Interstate Council was taken by its leaders as an encouraging sign. It indicated to them that the need for state-controlled machinery is being recognized by the men who make the laws and are responsible for the administration.

Work of Regional Plan

They heard favorable reports, too, of the working of the first regional office of the Council, set up in the New York-Pennsylvania-New Jersey area at the last annual meeting. This office, under a secretary experienced in governmental association work, has proved of great value in establishing working arrangements among these three states, members of their state commissions reported.

Taking the eastern regional secretariat as a pattern, the Council now proposes to establish three more in the near future, in accordance with a resolution passed at this convention. They are to be situated in groups of states already active in the work of the Council. One central office is proposed for the three states bordering the Ohio River, Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky. Another is planned for the southern Atlantic coast states. A third is to be established for the 11 western "public land" states and Nebraska.

At present the council looks to the Spellman Foundation for funds for such expansion, but this meeting took up the question of putting the council on its own feet, financially speaking, through appropriations from the participating states. Members of State Legislatures declared that it would not be difficult to get the amounts needed—from $1000 to $5000 a state per year—once the legislatures could be shown that the council was really able to help them in their vexing problems. A few concrete accomplishments on its part will do wonders in bringing in support, they said.

Butner Ordered to Panama

WASHINGTON, April 21 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Henry W. Butner, commandant at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, has been ordered to take command of the army's Panama Canal department on the retirement of Maj. Gen. Lytle Brown. General Brown is scheduled to retire Nov. 30.

Intellectual Virtues Outrank Degree, University Head Says

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 21 (AP)—Robert M. Hutchins, president of the University of Chicago, said yesterday that the future of higher learning in America depended upon "single-minded pursuit of intellectual virtues and devotion to the advancement of knowledge" by its universities.

"Only if the universities can devote themselves to these objects can we look hopefully to the future of the higher learning in America," President Hutchins observed in the first of the Storrs lectures at Yale.

From High School Up

He maintained that the only way to improve the state of the nation was through education. "The most striking fact about the higher learning in America," he remarked, "is the confusion that besets it. This confusion begins in high school and continues to the loftiest levels of the university. The high school cannot make up its mind whether it is preparing students for life or for college."

He enumerated the causes of the confusion as: "The love of money, our confused notion of democracy and a misconception of the purpose of education"; and he added:

"It is sad but true, that when an institution determines to do something in order to get money it must lose its soul, and frequently does not get the money."

Education and Opinion

Referring to the notion of democracy, he said:

"According to this notion, a student may stay in public education as long as he likes, may study what he likes and may claim any degree whose alphabetical arrangement appeals to him. According to this notion, education should be immediately responsive to public opinion.

"The state of the nation depends upon the state of education; but the state of education depends upon the state of the nation. How can we break this vicious circle?

"We can do so only if some institutions can be strong enough and clear enough to stand firm and show our people what higher learning is."

Lansbury Drive For Peace Rung In By Liberty Bell

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 21 — George Lansbury, former leader of the British Labor Party, arrived in the United States today to take a prominent part in the Emergency Peace Campaign, a nationwide protest against war by religious leaders, women and students of 500 colleges and as many high schools.

With the ringing of the Liberty Bell on national and shortwave radio programs this evening, the campaign will prepare to open. Hundreds of meetings and student "strikes" are planned. Mr. Lansbury will speak on the radio after the ringing of Old Liberty.

Other Speakers

On the program with Mr. Lansbury, Miss Eleanor Roosevelt is scheduled to speak, in addition to Kirby Page, author and lecturer. Sponsors and co-operating groups in the campaign include the Rev. Harry Emerson Fosdick and the Society of Friends.

"I myself refuse to accept war as inevitable," Mr. Lansbury declares. "As far as the British people are concerned, I am completely convinced they do not want war. Locarno or no Locarno, the British people will take a lot of rousing to go to war on anything like a shadow. It would take the gravest reasons to induce them to fight again, I am quite sure."

Approved at Home

Mr. Lansbury once stood in Trafalgar Square in London to harangue his Labor followers against the "abominable crime" of the invasion of Belgium, but also called for a tie-up of British industry in an effort to keep England's youth out of war. The New Statesman and Nation of London referred recently to the name of George Lansbury as "the only name that is known and loved in every town and village of Great Britain."

Mr. Lansbury believes implicitly that the teachings of Christianity can be applied to world affairs as well as to economic and social problems.

Italy Is Offered 20,000 Volumes From Gay Library

ROME, April 21 (AP)—Ambassador Breckenridge Long of the United States yesterday offered Premier Mussolini the 20,000-volume library of the late Henry Nelson Gay of Newton, Mass.

Mr. Long made the offer as one of the library's trustees, conditioned on its approval by the other American trustees.

The books, which are mainly concerned with the United States, would be added to the library of the Italian centers for American studies recently inaugurated by Fulvio Suvich, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, with 18,000 volumes.

Mr. Gay bequeathed his library on Italy, consisting of the largest collection of books known to have been gathered on this kingdom, to Harvard University.

Rhode Island Fights Insect Pests From Air

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 21 (AP)—Rhode Island takes to the air today in its attack on insect pests. A five-acre pine woodland at Goddard Park will be sprayed from an autogiro.

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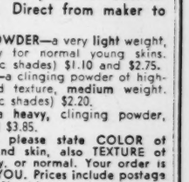

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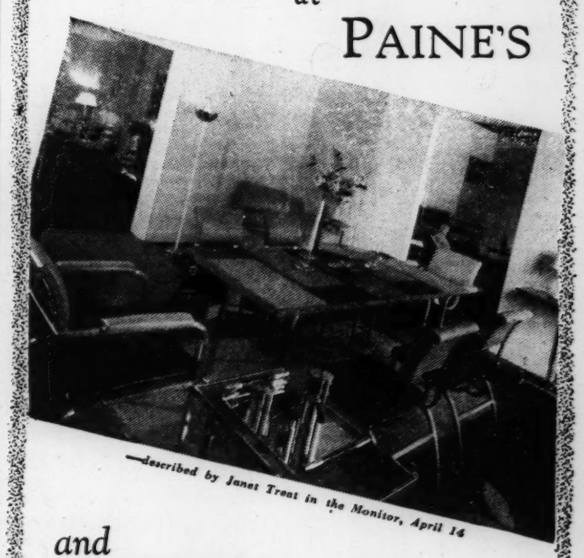

—described by Janet Treat in the Monitor, April 14

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Marathon Victor Will Be Member of U. S. Olympic Team—Can-Am All-Stars

Marcum to Test Arm Sometime This Week

By Edwin Rumill

Johnny Marcum, one of Joe Cronin's problems, will test his pitching arm sometime this week, This interesting bit of information was disclosed by Cronin in the Red Sox clubhouse yesterday between the beating his club gave the Washington Senators in the morning and the defeat it absorbed in the afternoon.

"Johnny did some throwing this morning in the bullpen," remarked the Red Sox field boss, "and he said his arm felt pretty good. I'll probably use him in some capacity later this week, either in a starting or relief role."

Overworked His Arm

Marcum has been on the sidelines since the closing days of spring training. After displaying great form during the early days of practice and promising to chalk up at least 20 victories in this year's American League flag campaign, his arm suddenly failed to react. The mishap unquestionably sprang up through his overanxiousness to get into hurling form quickly.

He had not thrown a ball for about three weeks until yesterday. Trainer Roland Logan of the Sox believes Marcum ready for regular work, providing he takes plenty of time getting back into shape. Cronin and the rest of the team naturally hope so. The Red Sox can hardly hope to finish at the top of the standing without a generous bundle of victories from the husky mountaineer who last season won 17 games for the last-place Athletics.

Those two games at Fenway yesterday prove how much the Sox need Marcum. They should have lost both games because of weak pitching. Only a costly error by Buddy Myer in the ninth inning of the morning game enabled them to gain an even break with the Senators.

Grasp Opportunity

They should be given credit, however, in that morning encounter for their ability to grasp the opportunity thrown their way. After Myer's boot of Wes Ferrell's pinch-hit grounder had put the winning run on first base, big Heinie Manush stepped up to the plate and banged one of Jack Russell's pitches in the general direction of Massachusetts Avenue, for three bases. The sluggers will probably turn more than one Red Sox defeat into victory by such a late-inning uprising.

* * *

Briefs

The Bees snapped out of their losing streak yesterday and set back the Dodgers by a combination of hard hitting and effective pitching. McKechnie's boys collected 14 hits, including a home run and double by Gene Moore, a double and triple by Lopez and two singles and a double by Berger. Ray Benge toed the slab against his former mates, but had to be relieved by Al Blanche in the eighth. The one-time Providence College ace checked a late Dodger rally, giving Benge his second triumph of the season.

* * *

When the Bees completed their December trade with the Dodgers which saw Benge, Lopez, Reis and Cuccinello come to Boston in exchange for Brandt and Randy Moore, Bill Terry, manager of the Giants, predicted that Benge would win more games than Brandt. As this was written Benge was two up on Brandt.

* * *

Johnny Stone of the Senators is the only left-handed batter who has ever hit a home run into the recently erected distant center-field bleachers at Fenway Park, He did it yesterday afternoon against Johnny Welch. The others to find the range of those bleachers are: Rogell, batting right-handed; Foxx, twice, and Jack Wilson, relief pitcher of the Red Sox.

Ouimet Named Captain of U. S. Golf Cup Team

NEW YORK, April 21 (AP)—The United States will defend the Walker Cup, prized team trophy of amateur golf, against Great Britain's challenge this summer with one of the youngest squads in the history of cup competition.

The personnel of the 1936 squad, announced yesterday by the United States Golf Association, includes six shotmakers who never previously have been selected for cup play. Five others, with at least one international trophy competition behind them, were named to the squad which will oppose the British at Pine Valley in Clementon, N. J., Sept. 2-3.

Ouimet, Former Captain

Uncle Sam's side again will be captained by Francis Ouimet of Boston, veteran of the first eight matches of the series started in 1922. Ouimet served in a like capacity two years ago when the contests were played at St. Andrews. Whether Ouimet will play or function as advisory head is up to himself, U. S. G. A. officials said.

The other players are George Dunlop Jr. and George Voigt of New York; Albert (Scotty) Campbell and Harry Givan of Seattle; Reynolds Smith of Dallas, Texas; Ed White of Bonham, Texas; Johnny Goodman of Omaha; Johnny Fischer of Cincinnati; Walter Emery of Oklahoma City, and Charley Yates of Atlanta.

Besides Ouimet, Dunlop, Voigt, Goodman and Fischer, have been members of past teams.

Emery Pressed Little

Emery clinched a berth last September when he pressed Lawson Little in the final round of the national amateur championship at Cleveland. Beaten 4 and 2, Emery carried the fight to Little all the way and succumbed only when the husky Californian sealed the match with a birdie and an eagle. Since Little joined the professional ranks a fortnight ago some experts have labeled Emery his most likely successor as amateur champion.

Making a comeback last year, Voight reached the quarter-finals of the National Amateur before suffering elimination at the hands of Little. Givan, a long hitter from the tees and holder of the Pacific Northwest title, was put out in the fourth round at Cleveland by Jack Munger in a 19-hole battle.

Campbell didn't survive the first round of the 1935 National, but he was chosen on his record of two triumphs in the Canadian Amateur championship and because he paced more than 900 entrants in the nation in the amateur qualifying trials last August.

Smith and White passed out of the championship contention in the second round.

The South's lone representative, Yates was the college king two years ago and last year won the western amateur championship. The selection of Yates over Freddie Haas of New Orleans occasioned some surprise.

Tufts Athletic Teams Begin a Busy Week

Tomorrow the Tufts baseball team opens a week which will be one of the busiest of the season for the Jumbo athletes. With the varsity nine engaging Brown University at 4 p. m., at the Medford Oval, every other team, with the exception of the lacrosse, will swing into action.

Interest centers on the baseball team as it stacks up against the Bruins from Providence. Coach Nash expects to start Tony Radvilas in the box, with Acerra behind the plate.

Here and There

A Medford boy, Arthur L. Johns, has been elected captain of the undefeated Harvard freshman baseball team . . . The Crimson yearlings yesterday won their ninth straight game, defeating Thayer Academy, 16 to 4, at Soldiers Field . . . Mrs. Ruth Felt of Waltham won both the handicap and open rounds for women as the Newton Archers held their first quarterly shoot of the season at Newton Center yesterday . . . Henry C. S. Cummings of Newton Center led the men's handicap field, taking a leg on the Cummings Cup, donated by his own family . . . J. F. Waterman of Waltham captured the men's open event . . . Boston University's varsity footballers will move out to Nickerson Field, Riverside, for the last two weeks of spring practice . . . The annual grid game for the B. U. squad will be held on Field Day, early in May.

* * *

Two Greater Bostonians will be members of international cup teams this year . . . Francis Ouimet will captain the Walker Cup golf squad and Sarah Palfrey Fabyan of Cambridge will be a member of the Wightman Cup tennis team . . . The Americans play against representatives of Great Britain in both instances . . . John Minton of the Bellevue Golf Club scored a hole-in-one yesterday on his home course while playing in a foursome, Chuck Purcell, Clarence Corcoran and Russell Carey . . . Minton used a No. 7 iron to sink the ball on the 135-yard fifth hole . . . Another golf ace was scored in Lowell, yesterday, when John Mulaney hit a 116-yard drive into the second hole on the Long Meadow course . . . He also was a member of a foursome, Gilmore, McKenzie and Farrington

* * *

Ten women tennis players in New England will soon receive invitations to play on the N. E. team against Middle States, Middle Atlantic States and Eastern associations for the Sears Cup at the Philadelphia Cricket Club on May 25.

How the Leading Four Looked at the Finish

By a Staff Photographer

Tarzan Brown, Providence, R. I. — Billy McMahon, Worcester, Mass. — Mel Porter, New York — Leo Giard, Brockton, Mass.

Sporting Around The Hub

Brown for Brown

THE Rhode Island Indian, winner of the B. A. A. marathon yesterday, will be a member of the United States Olympic Marathon team, although the victory does not qualify him automatically. George V. Brown, chairman of the Olympic Marathon Committee, who started the race yesterday, stated this morning that he "certainly will recommend Tarzan Brown for selection."

George V. Brown

The official team to represent the United States will comprise three members, with a possible alternate. No definite decision as to who will be on the team will be made until after the national Marathon test at Washington next month. Then the Marathon Committee will decide and recommend to the American Olympic Committee.

Pat Dengis, Mel Porter, Les Pawson and Billy McMahon, the latter finishing second to Brown yesterday, probably will have to run in the Washington race for further consideration. According to the customary Olympic selection, the winner of the B. A. A. run and the national A. A. U. title will have first consideration, and the showing of the other runner or runners, in both races, to determine the third and possible alternate.

Since Chairman Brown has definitely stated that he will recommend yesterday's victor, it is considered just about as good as if the Narragansett Indian were already aboard ship en route to Germany. Should Brown go he will unfold another chapter of the American Indian in the Olympics, although he is not rated in the same class with the great Jim Thorpe who dominated the 1912 games, only to have his honors recalled because of a technicality involving professionalism.

Dressing Room Scene Gives Intimate Glimpses of Race

To thousands that lined Exeter Street yesterday afternoon and watched Ellison (Tarzan) Brown stumble across the finish line to win the fortieth Boston Athletic Association annual marathon grind, just another story was written in the annals of long distance running; to them, as runner after runner broke the orange string, forcing the last ounce of energy into weary legs, mustering up courage to smile for the battery of camera-men, only another runner to complete the 26-mile hilly jaunt from Hopkinton to Boston.

Intimate glimpses of the marathoners—the story which tells the graphic details of the race—is revealed in the room where the runners are whisked away after the finish. Yesterday it was in the Soden Building of Boston University.

Experienced Runners at Ease

Here there were runners, runners everywhere. But not one moving over a creep. Slumped in chairs, youthful plodders worked to regain composure, while in a farther corner several veterans sat, spent, yes, but resting at ease. Their long years of experience had taught them how to run the race without taxing all of their strength. Their voices rose above the din of showerbaths, spraying cool, refreshing water on hot bodies. There was even laughter above the drone of voices—laughter which came from the veteran Jimmy Henigan.

"This race is getting too fast for us old timers," he said, wiggling a well-used foot. "I never saw a bunch get off to such a fast start. How do I feel? Good," was his reply.

De Mar Hurries Back to Keene

Over on another table, resting comfortably was Bill Kennedy. "Sure it's a long grind," the 51-year-old marathoner said, "but I always enjoy running it."

Johnny Kelley, defending champion, was disappointed. "I did the best I could," he said, supping some cool fruit.

Clarence De Mar dressed and was off for Keene, N. H., as soon as he had reached the dressing rooms. He said he had to meet a friend at the Public Library at 3:20 in order to get a ride back to Keene. "I had to come in at 2:48 if I wanted to keep the date," smiled the veteran of veterans.

Ramblers Place Four, Cubs One on Star Team

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 21 (AP)—The Philadelphia Ramblers placed four men on their all-star Canadian-American Hockey League team announced today by Maurice Podoloff, president-elect of the circuit. The selections were based on the vote of hockey writers in each of the five cities represented in the loop. Philadelphia won the league championship. The all-star selections:

Gardiner, g.	Philadelphia
Portland, l.d.	Boston
Cooper, r. d.	Philadelphia
Jackson, c.	New Haven
Kirk, r.w.	Philadelphia
McManus, l.w.	Philadelphia

The writers also chose a second defense and forward lines comprising Leduc, Providence, left defense; McGoldrick, New Haven, right defense; Cox, Philadelphia, center; Saunders, Springfield, right wing, and Wilson, Springfield, left wing.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	5	1	.833
Pittsburgh	3	2	.600
Philadelphia	4	3	.571
St. Louis	4	3	.571
Chicago	3	4	.429
Cincinnati	3	4	.429
Boston	2	4	.333
Brooklyn	2	5	.286

Results April 20

Philadelphia 7, New York 6.
Boston 8, Brooklyn 4.
Pittsburgh 9, Chicago 8.
St. Louis 8, Cincinnati 7.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	4	1	.800
Boston	5	2	.714
Cleveland	4	2	.667
Washington	5	3	.625
New York	3	4	.429
Detroit	2	3	.400
St. Louis	1	5	.167
Philadelphia	1	5	.167

Results April 20

Philadelphia 12, New York 11.
Chicago 5, Cleveland 1.
St Louis 9, Detroit 6.
Boston 6, Washington 5.
Washington 6, Boston 2.

College Baseball Results

Colby 14, Maine 8.
Conn. State 13, Mass State 5.
Harvard 8, Cornell 6.
Holy Cross 4, Brown 2.
St. John's 11, Northeastern 7.
Virginia 9, V. P. I. 8.

How They Finished

	H	M	S
1—Ellison "Tarzan" Brown, Providence, R. I.	2	33	40⅘
2—W. F. McMahon, Worcester	2	35	27⅗
3—Mel Porter, New York	2	36	48
4—Leo Giard, Brockton	2	37	16⅖
5—Johnny Kelley, Arlington	2	38	49
6—Alex Burnside, Toronto	2	39	05
7—Earl Collins, North Medford	2	39	49
8—Anthony Paskell, W. Lynn	2	40	07
9—Vic Callard, Toronto	2	40	25
10—J. M. Shaw, Montreal	2	42	38
11—Augustus Johnson, Port Chester, N. Y.	2	43	13
12—C. R. Hill, Beverly	2	44	24
13—John Paul, St. John, N. B.	2	45	20
14—Louis Young, Beverly	2	46	11
15—J. E. Lewis, North Medford Club	2	46	34
16—C. H. De Mar, Keene, N. H.	2	48	08
17—William Wiklund, Passaic, N. J.	2	50	23
18—James P. Henigan, North Medford Club	2	50	37
19—W. J. Kennedy, Port Chester, N. Y.	2	51	52
20—R. A. Hamilton, Florence, Cape Breton	2	52	08
21—Fred Ward, New York, N. Y.	2	52	40
22—W. K. Ray, Beverly	2	54	11
23—Girard Cote, St. Hyacinthe, Que.	2	54	22
24—Frank Worthington, Philadelphia, Penna.	2	54	34
25—Matthew Bardsley, Pawtucket, R. I.	2	54	56
26—Walter Young, Verdun, P. Q., Can.	2	55	06
27—David Fagerlund, Finnish-American A. C. N. Y.	2	55	11
28—R. E. Kimball, Beverly	2	55	32
29—T. E. Burry, St. John, N. B.	2	56	03
30—J. D. Semple, Beverly	2	57	02
31—Sydney Hardacre, Canada	2	58	43
32—J. M. Clarke, Philadelphia, Penna.	2	58	49
33—J. B. De Coste, Somerville	2	59	01
34—W. A. Smallcombe, Montreal, Can.	3	00	33
35—J. F. Carleton, E. Sandwich	3	01	17
36—W. N. Liddiard, Syracuse, N. Y.	3	01	50
37—Thomas Nevala, Maynard	3	02	11
38—M. J. Mansulla, Brockton	3	03	51
39—William Orr, Montreal, Can.	3	04	45
40—A. J. Perron	3	06	45
41—Daniel Hoffman, N. Y.	3	06	56
42—J. W. Plouffe, Pawtucket, R. I	3	09	13
43—Paul Donato, Roxbury	3	09	28
44—Walter Lillyman, Foxboro	3	09	51
45—T. J. McDonough, Woburn	3	10	57
46—C. E. Jordan, Brewer, Me.	3	11	22
47—Edward Wesolowski, N. Y.	3	12	28
48—C. F. Gould, Roxbury	3	12	56
49—Willie Dreyer, Palatine, Ill.	3	13	09
50—Charles Brederson, Pawtucket, R. I.	3	14	25

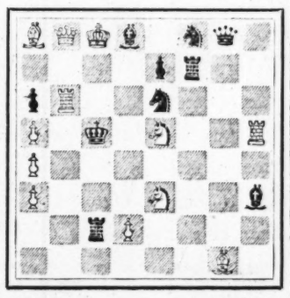
Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

Problem No. 1819

By F. Gamage

Black 10 Pieces



White 12 Pieces

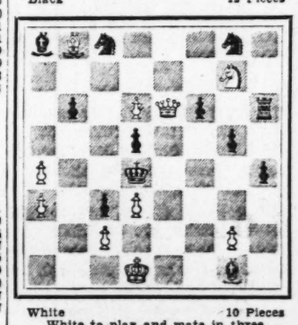
White to play and mate in two

Gamage has probably won more tourney prizes, both in Europe and America than any other American composer. When this problem was first published in the Sydney Morning Herald, January, 1907, the composer lived in Westboro, Mass.

Problem No. 1820

By F. Gamage

Black 12 Pieces



White 10 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

(First prize, British Chess Federation tourney, 1909)

The editor once again expresses his gratitude to E. W. Allen of Newtonville, Mass., a great and discriminating problem connoisseur, who suggested this series of problems by American composers, and is responsible for most of the selections published.

Solutions to Problems

No. 1817. Q-Q8
No. 1818. 1. Kt-Kt7 threat

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago—George Sisler Jr., prep school pitcher, hurled no-hit game.

Five Years Ago—Jonathan Stone of Detroit led American League home-run hitters with four.

2. Either R mates
1. ——— R(Kt)xKt
2. R-R7ch
1. ——— R(R2)xKt
2. R-Ktch

A clean-cut example of the Plachutta theme.

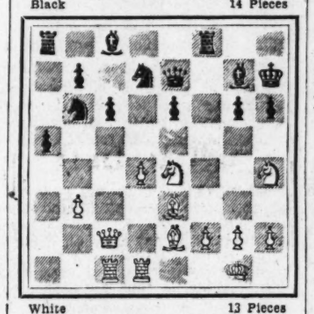
End-Game No. 300. Black wins: 1 QxR (Black), PxQ; 2 B-B4ch, Q-B2; 3 R-R8ch, KxR; 4 BxQ, and mate next move!

End-Game

White is able to mate or emerge with a winning advantage within a few moves. Won by the Soviet champion, Botwinnik, from Judowitsch, Leningrad, 1933.

End-Game No. 301

Black 14 Pieces



White 13 Pieces

White to play and win

Notes

Mrs. Adele Rivero of Manhattan won the women's championship of the Marshall Chess Club, New York, with 14 consecutive victories. Of the six women who qualified for the finals, she alone was undefeated. Second and third, tied, were Mrs. Bain and Miss Weart.

Readers are reminded to watch for cabled reports of the Margate tournament, now under way at Kent, Eng. Capablanca is the leading contestant.

A double-round international tournament is planned to begin May 5 at Leningrad. Capablanca may participate. Dr. Lasker, at present a Moscow resident, will take part.

Harold Morton, New England champion, has been giving an excellent account of himself in the qualifying rounds of the United States championship tournament, held for the past three weeks in New York. In this game he disposes of a strong contender, with a final announced mate-in-six that took his opponent several minutes to fathom.

Benoni Counter-Gambit

Morton White	Lessing Black	Morton White	Lessing Black
1 P-Q4	P-QB4	14 PxB	QxP
2 P-Q5	P-K4	15 Q-K2ch	K-Q
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q3	16 CastlesQR	QxKtP
4 P-K4	B-K2	17 KR-K	B-Q2
5 P-B4(a)	Kt-Q2	18 P-Q6	R-R3
6 Kt-B3	PxP	19 Q-K4	B-B3
7 BxP	P-KKt4(b)	20 B-Q5	R-K3
8 B-Kt3	P-Kt5	21 Q-R7(c)	RxR
9 Kt-Q2	P-KR4	22 QxKtch	B-K
10 Kt-B4	Kt-Kt3	23 Q-Kt5ch	K-B
11 P-R5	KtxKt	24 B-K6ch	White announced mate in six. (d)
12 BxKt	B-R5		
13 PxP	BxBch		

(a) White's successful assault on K5 really decides the game in his favor.

(b) Black wishes an open game. This proves merely a gesture, however, since White continues to dominate, with an easy development.

(c) Now the fireworks begin! White's analysis of the position is accurate, however.

(d) 24 . . . RxB; 25 QxPch, B-B3; 26 P-Q7ch, K-Q; 27 Q-B8ch, R-K; 28 QxRch, K-B2; 29 P-Q8ch, RxQ; 30 QxR mate.

This game was won by one of Chicago's leading players in a City League match played in March. Black gradually builds up a strong attack on the K side. This culminates in a sacrifice which opens up White's position disastrously. . .

Queen's Gambit Declined

Gordon White	Margolis Black	Gordon White	Margolis Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	20 P-QR3	QR-QB
2 Kt-KB3	P-Q4	21 P-K4	QPxP
3 P-B4	P-K3	22 BPxP	P-B5
4 Kt-B3	QKt-Q2	23 Kt-B5	BxKt
5 B-Kt5	P-B3	24 KPxB	B-B3
6 BPxP	KPxP	25 Q-B5	Kt-Kt4
7 P-K3	B-K2	26 Q-B4ch	K-Kt2
8 B-Q3	Castles	27 P-QR4	KtxQP!
9 Q-B2	R-K	28 P-QKt4(a)	Q-Q4
10 CastlesKR	Kt-KB	29 QxQ	PxQ
11 P-KR3	Kt-K5	30 K-R	R-B6
12 B-B4	P-KB4	31 B-QKt	RxRP
13 Kt-K5	B-K3	32 Kt-Q7	QR-B
14 Kt-K2	P-KKt4	33 KtxB	KxKt
15 B-R2	Kt-Kt3	34 QR-Q	Kt(Q8)-B6
16 P-B3	Kt-Q3	35 R-B2	Kt-K4
17 P-KKt4	R-KB	36 B-R2	KtxKtP
18 Kt-Kt3	Kt-R5	37 R-K2	KtxB
19 QR-K	Q-R4	Resigns	

(a) If 28 QxKt, QR-Q.

New York is undoubtedly the country's strongest chess center, but of the eight who qualified in the United States championship preliminaries, concluded last week in New York, three are non-New Yorkers. Harold Morton, New England champion, and Samuel Factor, Illinois champion, each led his respective section with a score of nine wins, two draws, and no losses. The third non-New Yorker to qualify was Weaver Adams, Boston city champion, who finished second, by a half point, in his section. First was Denker, a young New York expert, who proved that there is "luck" in chess, when Adams made an unbelievable blunder in an easily won position.

The eight who qualified will join the eight exempted players in the finals, to begin April 25 at the Hotel Astor, New York City.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

The Boston A. A. Marathons

AS I stood on Exeter Street, yesterday afternoon, and watched Ellison M. (Tarzan) Brown cross the finish line to win the 1936 Boston Athletic Association Marathon, I could not help harking back to April 19, 1897, when I stood in the middle of Irvington Oval and watched J. J. McDermott of New York City come through the gate of that field, circle the track once and become the winner of the first Marathon ever held in the United States. That run was also under the auspices of the Boston Athletic Association, and ever since then, with the single exception of the year the United States was in the World War, the B. A. A. has sponsored one of these runs. The war year, 1918, the club held a relay race instead.

Is Now Important Athletic Event

It is safe to say that few, if any, of those who saw the first run ever thought that it would develop into such a popular and important event as it is today And what a difference in the handling of the race and the appearance of the runners as they cross the finish line! In 1897 there were no automobiles to help out, and the runners plodded along with bicycle riders as their only escorts. The roads were also far below their present standard, and the runners were not given the protection they receive today. To those who entered the 1897 race it was a new experience, as few, if any, of them had ever tried such a long course. But with the years the improvement all along the line has been most marked, until today the run is perfectly handled and by far the majority of the runners have had previous experience and been trained for the event.

Has Done Much for Distance Running in America

It was for the purpose of developing Maratnon runners to represent the United States in the Olympic Marathons that this event was inaugurated. The B. A. A. was represented in the Olympic Marathon of 1896 by Arthur Blake, who put up a splendid battle considering the fact that he had not trained for the event. Realizing that, if the United States were to make a respectable showing in future Olympic Marathons, a race at this distance would have to be held yearly in America, the B. A. A. decided to hold one, and so the 1897 affair was the official start. And, while the winner of one of these runs has never won the Olympic title, there is no question but what they have done much to raise the standard of long-distance running in America.

The Record Breakers

From McDermott to Brown the list of winners contains some famous long-distance runners, and the record breakers have set standards which hold their own with those made in other Marathon runs. At first the race was over a course of exactly 25 miles, and the best time made for that distance was 2h. 18m. 10s., made by Clarence De Mar in 1922, which was 37 minutes better than the time made by McDermott in 1897. This in itself shows what a big improvement was made in the first 25 years. The next year the course was lengthened to 26 miles 205 yards, and the record for that distance is 2h. 25m. 40 2-5s., made by John C. Miles of Sidney Mines, N. S., in 1926. Later the course was lengthened to the regulation 26 miles 385 yards, and Leslie S. Pawson of Pawtucket, R. I., holds the record of 2h. 31m. 1 3-5s. And so, despite the fact that the course has been lengthened one mile 385 yards since it was first held, no less than 24m. 8 2-5s. have been chopped off the record, which certainly shows that those members of the B. A. A. who started the event for the purpose of improving American long-distance runners can point to that showing as full justification for their venture.

De Mar Greatest of Them All

Looking down the list of winners, one runs across some famous names, but the greatest of them all is unquestionably that of Clarence De Mar of Melrose, Mass., and Keene, N. H. Winner of no less than seven of these events covering a span of 17 years and holder of the record for the 25-mile course, the veteran took part in yesterday's race, and was given a great reception as he plodded over the course which witnessed so many triumphs for him in the past. J. J. Caffery of Hamilton, Ont.; Sam Mellor of Yonkers, N. Y.; Thomas Longboat, the Indian from Canada; J. C. Miles of Sydney Mines; Jimmie Henigan of Medford; Paul de Bruyn of the German-American A. C. of New York; Leslie S. Pawson of Pawtucket, R. I.; Dave Komonen of Sudbury, Ont., and Johnny Kelley of Arlington were all great marathon runners; but De Mar surely stands out as the greatest.

Cardinals Farm Two

ST. LOUIS, April 21 (AP)—The St. Louis Cardinals announced yesterday that Lyle Judy, infielder, and Sam Narron, infielder and catcher, have been sent to the Sacramento club of the Pacific Coast League on option. Sacramento is a farm of the major leaguers.

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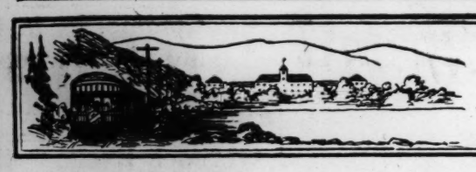

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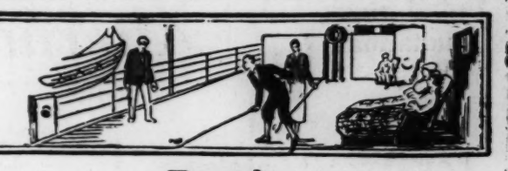

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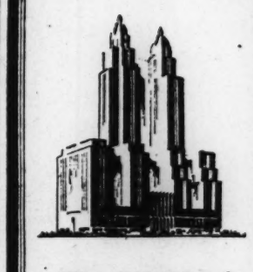

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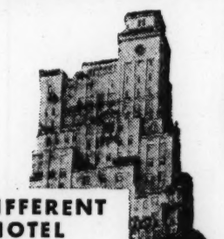

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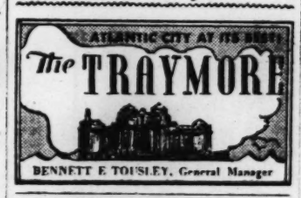

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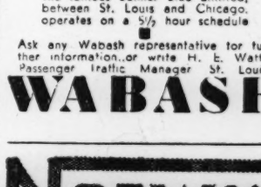

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Midwest Opens Fight on Import Of Farm Products

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, April 21—Agriculture and industry of eight midwestern states joined forces here April 14 in unanimous passage of a resolution condemning the reciprocal trade agreements act and urging its repeal to halt "the alarming increase" of the imports of farm products and their substitutes.

Passage of the resolution concluded a one-day conference of farm and business leaders called here to plan an attack against the rising importation of farm produce.

Railroad presidents, livestock exchange executives and officers of the American Farm Bureau Federation took part. Governors sent spokesmen, together with chambers of commerce officials, lawyers, department of agriculture men and farm and business leaders of Iowa, Nebraska, Minnesota, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, South Dakota and North Dakota.

Peek Hits Trade Pacts

George N. Peek of Moline, Ill., former AAA administrator and adviser of President Roosevelt on foreign trade policies, was a principal speaker. Describing reciprocal trade agreements as "a nice theory that hasn't worked out," Mr. Peek charged that foreign countries have used the money received from sales to the United States to buy back their own securities held in America instead of buying American-produced goods.

"We refer today to our lost foreign markets," he continued, "but they weren't lost, they were thrown away. We haven't been trading with them at all. While our industries have protection, the farmer is not allowed this protection."

Regulated By Needs

Prices of every midwestern farm product are "regulated by the human stomach," J. R. Howard of Clemens, Iowa, past president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, said in emphasizing that two principles of economic law do not apply to agriculture as they do to industry.

D. M. Hildebrand of Seward, Neb., president of the United States Livestock Association, presented a four-point program for agriculture. It included:

Equal transportation rates to all parts of the United States.

Protection from foreign imports.

Balanced agriculture and the livestock program through application of soil conservation program.

Protection of livestock markets in the same manner the Government has set out to protect grain, cotton, sugar, tobacco and other agricultural products.

Publishers Take Up Press Freedom As Leading Topic

NEW YORK, April 21 (AP)—A charge that freedom of the press was abridged in recent activities of two governmental agencies was a prime topic today among several hundred members of the American Newspaper Publishers Association, opening its annual convention.

The association is on record with a pledge of aid to William Randolph Heart, in his charge that newspaper freedom was violated by the Federal Communications Commission and the Senate lobby investigating committe when they obtained copies of telegrams he had sent to an editorial writer.

Injunction Denied

A court, however, refused to grant the publisher an injunction, holding that freedom of the press was not involved.

Freedom of the press was discussed in a general way yesterday at the annual luncheon of the Associated Press.

Sir Willmott Lewis, American correspondent of the London Times, told the publisher members of the Associated Press:

"The newspapers of today are not in all lands free, but where they still have liberty and defend it—against enemies without and within—where they stand for discussion and agreement, setting themselves unbreakably against the regimentation of custom and of obedience by goose-step, even the cynic may find a place for hope."

Duty of Newspapers

Henry L. Mencken of the Baltimore Sun papers, said it is one of the clearest duties of newspapers to "keep a wary eye on the gentlemen who operate this great nation, and only too often slip into the assumption that they own it."

Frank B. Noyes, publisher of the Washington Star and president of the Associated Press, introduced the speakers and emphasized efforts to make the news as reported by the Associated Press completely impartial.

"This institution of ours which we call the Associated Press must not favor or oppose anything," he said, and expressed confidence that Kent Cooper, as general manager, would continue to "justify the faith we have in him and that he will keep our honor untarnished."

Italian Red Cross Aided

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 21—A $50-a-plate dinner was held by Philadelphia's Italian-Americans April 19 for the benefit of Red Cross units with the Italian Army. It was sponsored by L'Unione Abruzzese, an organization with about 2000 members. A check for $8744 was turned over, as a result of the dinner, to Mario Pio Margotti, Italian consul general here.

Listed Stock Quotations

Alternate Rallies and Declines Reveal Uncertain Stock Trend

Commodity and Money Markets

Many Issues Up For Day as Late Rally Develops

NEW YORK, April 21 (AP)—A series of sell-offs and rallies marked today's stock market session, with the emphasis on the latter in the final half-hour.

Trading nervousness continued notwithstanding the predominance of economic optimism. The close was irregular. Transfers were around 2,250,000 shares.

Among the principal losers were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, Chrysler, Columbian Carbon, Allied Chemical, Case, Santa Fe, Lackawanna, Northern Pacific, Western Union, Anaconda, Kennecott and Consolidated Edison. Checker Cab was off 14 points at one time on a few sales. The split-up stock of Air Reduction yielded 1.

Late Tone Heavy

The few gainers included American Telephone, Johns - Manville, Douglas Aircraft, American Can, Dome and McIntyre Porcupine.

The late tone was heavy. Transfers approximated 2,200,000 shares.

Wheat, at Chicago, was ⅝ of a cent a bushel off to as much higher. Corn was unchanged to up ⅜.

Bonds were a bit steadier. Commodities were mixed. The dollar improved in terms of leading foreign currencies.

After its boost of yesterday, imported bar silver at New York was reduced ¼ of a cent an ounce to 45½ cents as Secretary Morgenthau stated the Treasury's buying rate was unchanged at 45 cents.

Although financial quarters here were still concerned with Europe's problems, the markets of London and Paris did not reflect expectation of untoward events.

Overnight domestic news was viewed as rather negative, but the continuance of satisfactory trade reports was regarded by some analysts as an influence which, soon or late, would effect stocks.

Bonds Somewhat Higher

Recovery tendencies were displayed by corporation bonds in today's market, but U. S. Government securities were inclined to drift lower.

Yesterday's shakeout in stocks, as well as in the loans division, caused traders and investors to take a closer look at prices, and the sell off was regarded as too severe in some sections.

Among gainers of fractions to around a point in the early trading were Studebaker 6s. Allis-Chalmers 4s, Santa Fe 4s, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, St. Paul 5s, Chicago & North Western 4¾s, Consolidated Edison 5s, Erie 5s, N. Y. Central 5s, Nickel Plate 4½s, Pacific Gas 5s, Union Pacific 4s and Postal Telegraph 5s.

Small recessions were shown by Rock Island General 4s, International Telephone 5s, Northern Pacific 4s, Southern Pacific 4½s and Alleghany 5s.

The federal bond list was quiet, but declines ranged from 1-32nd to 4-32nds of a point in this department.

In the foreign division Panama 5s were active at an advance of around 2 points. Smaller gainers included Argentine 6s, British 5½s, Italian 7s, Japanese 6½s, Polish 7s and Uruguay 6s.

Wheat Values Irregular In Late Trading Today

CHICAGO, April 21 (AP)—Buying of May wheat against sales of July brought about irregularity of wheat values late today.

Broomhall said unfavorable political conditions in Europe, together with smallness of arrivals of wheat from overseas, makes transatlantic shorts nervous. He added that the Australian wheat surplus was decreasing rapidly, and that Australian wheat was held higher than Canadian.

Wheat closed mixed, ⅝ off to ⅝ up compared with yesterday's finish, May 99⅞-1.00, July 91⅝-¾, corn unchanged to ⅜ higher, May 63-63⅛, Oats ⅛-¼ down, and provisions showing 5 to 35 cents decline.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Trading in the stock market was quiet but cheerful, prices for giltedged securities and investment shares holding steady. Traders did not expect the budget program to produce any surprises. Mexican Eagle Oil shares were active and firm, while gold mines and transatlantics eased. The close was irregular.

Paris: Spanish issues moved irregularly in the Bourse, but business otherwise was dull. Mexican Eagle Oil continued firm, with other oils following its advance. Bank stock, rentes, chemicals and metals declined. The closing tone was irregular.

Liverpool: Cotton futures closed very steady, one good trade calling in near positions. Offerings were light, owing to the tight spot situation.

Boston Stocks

April 21, 1936

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon)

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
..	Am Pneumt	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅛
..	Am Pneumt pf	5	5	5	5¾
..	Big Sanf pf	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
5.00	Boston Elevated	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛	66⅞
..	Bos & Me	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	8⅜
..	Bos & Me A St	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	8½
..	Bos & Me B St	11	11	11	11¼
..	Copper Range	8⅜	8½	8¼	8⅝
..	East Bos Co	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅛
6.00	Eas Gas & F pf	57½	57½	57½	60⅛
4.50	Eas G & F pr pf	70	70	70	73½
..	East Mass R	3¼	3¼	3¼	3
..	East Mass R pf A	60	55	60	52¾
..	EastMass R pf B	16	14¼	16	14½
..	East Mass R adj	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6
..	Eastern S S	12	12	12	12¼
8.00	Edison Elec	166	165½	165¾	165
..	Ed Elec rects	165	164½	164¾	166½
.70a	Employer's Group	21½	21½	21½	21⅞
..	Isle Royal	2⅛	2	2⅛	2⅛
..	Maine Cent	10	10	10	12
..	Maine Cent pf	31	31	31	32½
..	Mergenthaler	45	41	45	43
6.00	N E Tel & Tel	121¼	120	121¼	120
..	Nor Butte	45c	41c	43c	41c
7.00	Old Colony R R	45⅞	45	45	47
.25	Old Dominion	1	99c	1	90c
.80	Reece But H	18¼	18¼	18¼	18
.40	Shawmut Assn	13¼	12⅞	13¼	13⅛
..	Suburb Elec	2	2	2	2
..	Texas Oil	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	4 a
4.00	Torrington	99	99	99	100
2.50	United Shoe M	86¾	86½	86¾	86½
1.50	United Sh M pf	40¼	40¼	40¼	41
	Bonds				
..	East Mass 4½ 48	76	75¾	76	75½
..	East Mass 5s 58	84	83	84	80

a—partly extra.

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

1936 High	1936 Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last Apr. 21	Last Apr. 20
50	42	Abraham & Str (1.80)	49	48	49	49
118	111½	Abraham & S pf (7)	113	113	113	112½
74¾	67⅝	Acme Steel (2½¶)	67½	67	67	67⅝
13⅞	10⅞	Adams Express (.10b)	12⅜	12	12	12¼
35¾	25¼	Adams Millis (1)	26	25½	26	25½
28	22⅛	Addressograph (.60)	25¾	25½	25½	26
21½	1⅛	Advance Rumely	1¾	1¾	1¾	2⅞
..	..	Air Reduction N	61⅝	60	61	..
6½	2	Airway Elec App	4¾	4⅜	4½	4½
17⅜	13⅝	Alaska Juneau (.80¶)	13⅞	13⅜	13⅝	13¾
4⅝	2¾	Alleghany Corp (h)	3	2¾	3	3
30¾	12⅜	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	21¼	20⅛	20¾	22
29½	12½	Alleghany pf xw (h)	21	20⅛	20⅛	21¼
29½	12¼	Allegh pf ww XL (h)	20½	20	20	..
45⅞	27½	Alleghany pr pf (h)	33	31	33	32½
39¼	30½	Allegheny Steel (1)	31½	31½	31½	32
208	157	Allied Chem (6)	189	184¼	198	188
28⅜	23½	Allied Mills (1)	26⅜	25¾	26	26
9¼	6¾	Allied Stores	7⅞	7½	7⅝	7¾
74¼	69	Allied Stores pf (5)	71¼	71¼	71¼	71½
50½	35⅝	Allis Chalmers	45¾	44½	45¼	45½
29⅞	20¼	Alpha Port Cem (1)	24¼	23	23	23¾
5⅝	3¼	Amal Leather	3½	3⅜	3⅜	3¼
47½	34	Amal Lther pf (2g)	34½	34	34	34
125½	75	Amerada (2)	106	105	106	105
63¼	50	Am Ag Ch Del (3)	50¼	50¼	50¼	50
55½	42½	Am Bank Note (½b)	49½	48⅜	49½	48¼
50⅞	42½	Am Brake S&F (1.20)	46	45¼	45¼	46
132½	125½	Am Brake S&F pf(7)	126⅝	126½	126⅝	126¼
134½	115¾	Am Can (4¶)	125½	122	125¼	122
166½	163	Am Can pf (7)	163⅞	163⅞	163⅞	163⅞
41	32⅜	Am Car & Fdry	35	34	34	35
73¼	62	Am Car & F	60½	60¼	60¼	62⅜
58¾	31	Am Chain	54	52¼	53½	54
126½	114¾	Am Chain pf (5¼g)	126⅞	126½	126⅞	126½
95½	88	Am Chicle (3¶)	91¼	90⅜	90⅜	..
33⅛	8½	Am Colortype	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9¾
32⅝	26⅛	Am Com Alcohol	25½	25¼	25½	26¼
24⅞	16¼	Am Crystal Sugar	22⅛	21⅜	21½	21½
95	89	Am Crys Sug (1pf (6)	90¼	90	90	..
3⅜	⅝	Am Encaustic T (h) Old	¾	⅝	¾	¾
14⅝	9¾	Am European	12	12	12	..
9¾	7	Am & For Pow	7⅞	7½	7¾	7⅝
43	29¾	Am & For Pow pf	35½	34	34½	34¼
18½	12¼	Am & For Pw 2pf	14½	14½	14½	15⅜
18¼	13	Am Hawaiian (1)	15½	15⅜	15½	15⅜
41⅞	37	Am Home Pr (2.40)	39½	39⅛	39½	39⅝
8⅜	5¾	Am Hide & L	6⅞	6⅝	6¾	6¾
4	3	Am Ice	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	..
13⅜	10⅝	Am International	11¾	11¼	11¾	11¾
36⅛	25½	Am Locomotive	25¾	25	25⅜	26½
95½	73¼	Am Loco pf	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾
29⅞	22¼	Am Mach & Fry (.80)	22⅜	21¾	21¾	22⅜
15	10¼	Am Mach & Met	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	11¼
35⅝	27⅛	Am Metal	31⅛	30½	30½	30¾
13½	7½	Am Power & Lt	11⅜	10⅞	11	10⅜
52⅞	36⅜	Am P&L 5% pf (1¼)	46	44⅜	45⅜	45½
60⅞	43	Am P&L 6% pf (1½)	53¾	52¼	53½	53⅝
27⅜	20¼	Am Radiator 22				
34	28⅛	Am Rolling Mill (1.20)	29¾	29	29½	29½
116½	89¾	Am Safety Razor (6)	97⅜	97⅜	97½	100¾
27	20⅜	Am Seating vtc	21	20½	20½	20¾
33¼	25⅜	Am Shipbuilding (2)	30	29	29	29
91½	56¾	Am Smelt & Ref (.80b)	76⅞	75¾	76⅞	75¾
73½	57½	Am Snuff (3¶)	60⅞	60⅞	60⅞	..
33⅜	23¾	Am Steel Fdries	27	25½	26	26½
117	107¾	Am Steel F pf (2)	115¼	115¼	115	..
36	29¾	Am Stores (2)	30	30	30	30
61⅛	51½	Am Sugar Ref (2)	53⅛	51⅝	51⅝	52⅝
141⅞	129	Am Sug Ref pf (7)	133½	133½	133½	93
26⅜	20¾	Am Sum Tobacco (1¶)	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	23
178	155¾	Am Tel & Tel (9)	164½	162	164½	162⅞
102½	87	Am Tobacco (5)	90½	90¼	90¼	90¼
104	88½	Am Tobacco B (5)	91½	91¼	91¼	91¼
104	88½	Am Tobacco B (5)	91½	91¼	91¼	91¾
150	136	AmTobacco pf (6)	143	143	143	..
8½	5½	Am Type Fdrs (h)	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5½
25¼	20½	AmWat W & E	22⅜	21¾	22½	22
103	92¾	Am Wat 1pf (6)	103	103	103	103
11½	9	Am Woolen	9⅛	9	9	9
1	⅞	Am Writ Pap (h)	1	1	1	⅞
10	5	Am Wr P pf (h)	5⅜	5¼	5¼	5½
7¾	3⅞	Am Zinc Lead&S	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
39¾	28	Anaconda Cop (¼b)	36⅞	35⅝	36¼	37⅛
26¾	15½	Anchor Cap (.60)	21⅜	20½	20½	20¾
5⅜	3⅛	A P W Paper	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
50	34¾	Archer Daniels (1¶)	40¾	40¾	40¾	..
110½	105¼	Armour Del pf (7)	107½	107½	107½	..
7⅜	4¾	Armour Ill	5⅜	5¼	5¼	5¼
84	66¼	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	72¼	72¼	72¼	73
62⅝	47	Armstrong Corp (1½¶)	58	57½	57½	58
15	7½	Arnold Constable ½)	11	10½	11	10⅝
22⅛	8⅛	Artloom Corp	18	16¾	17¼	18½
17¾	13½	Asso Dry Goods	14⅝	14½	14⅝	14½
86⅝	59	Atchison T & S F (2e)	77½	76⅛	76¼	77
104⅛	70¾	Atchison pf (5)	102⅜	101	101½	103
35¾	27	Atl Coast Line	27¼	26¾	26¾	27
16⅛	12	Atl Gulf & W I	12	12	12	12
¾	⅝	Atl Refining rts	13-32	11-32	12-32	13-32
35⅛	27⅛	Atl Refining (1)	31⅞	31⅜	31¾	31½
73	48	Atlas Powder (2¶)	60	59⅞	60	60
30¼	18⅛	Atlas Tack (.25)	20¼	18½	19	21⅛
54¼	40⅛	Auburn Auto	42	40	41⅞	41½
10⅛	7½	Austin Nichols	7½	7½	7½	7½
46½	37½	Austin Nichols A (2)	37½	37½	37½	37½
7¾	4⅝	Aviation Corp Del	6¼	6	6⅛	6
		—B—				
6⅞	3	Baldwin Loco (h)	3⅝	3½	3⅝	3½
54½	37½	Baldwin L pf (h)	37⅛	35	36	37½
24¼	16¼	Balt & Ohio	19⅞	19	19⅜	19⅝
34¼	22¼	Balt & Ohio pf	27¼	26½	26½	26⅝
117½	112¼	Bangor & Ar pf (7)	113⅝	113	113	114
20¾	13¼	Barker Bros	17¼	16¾	16⅞	16¼
102	82¾	Barker Bros pf	99	99	99	..
20	14½	Barnsdall A (.60¶)	18¼	17¾	17⅞	17⅞
76½	63½	Bayuk Cigar (3½)	70	70	70	..
114¼	111	Bayuk Cigar pf (7)	112	111¾	112	..
26	18	Beatrice Cream (½e)	22⅜	21⅝	21⅝	22
90½	85	Beech-Nut Pack (3¶)	87	87	87	86¼
16¼	13⅛	Belding Hem (1)	14	13⅞	14	14⅛
31¾	21⅝	Bendix Aviation (1e)	29¾	28⅝	29½	29
24⅝	20	Beneficial Ind Ln (1½¶)	21½	21¼	21½	21¾
57¼	48	Best & Co (2¶)	52½	51	51⅞	52½
63¾	52½	Beth Steel (7)	57½	55¾	57	57¼
19	16⅞	Beth Steel 5% pf	17⅜	17	17⅜	17¼
120¼	112	Beth Steel 7% pf	117¾	117	117	117¼
48	23	Bigelow Sanford (¼)	40⅛	40	40¼	41
20¼	15¼	Blaw Knox (.10b)	17	16⅝	16¾	16⅞
26½	19¾	Boeing Airplane	21	19¾	20¼	19¾
63¼	49½	Bohn Alum & Br (3)	51	49½	50	49⅞
100½	93⅞	Bon Ami A (4)	99	99	99	99
45	39⅜	Bon Ami B (2¶)	41¼	41	41	41¼
30¼	25⅜	Borden (1.60)	27⅜	27	27⅜	27½
83½	64	Borg Warner (3)	74⅜	71½	74⅜	71½
11½	6½	Boston & Maine	6½	6½	6½	6½
18⅞	15½	Bridgeport Brass (.40)	15¾	15	15½	15¾
64⅞	49⅜	Briggs Mfg (2¶)	52½	50½	52⅛	51
69	48	Briggs & Strat (3)	57½	56⅛	56⅞	57¼
48½	41	Bristol Myers (2¶)	44	43	43	..
50½	40¼	Brooklyn Man T (3)	49	48½	49	48½
104	97¾	Brooklyn M T pf (6)	102¼	102	102¼	102⅝
12¼	4½	Brooklyn Queens	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¾
56½	49½	Brooklyn Un Gas (3)	49½	49¼	49½	49½
13	8⅞	Brunswick Balke	9⅜	9¼	9¼	9½
14¼	8⅞	Bucyrus Erie	11¼	10¾	10¾	11½
20⅜	15	Bucyrus E cv pf	15	14⅜	14½	15
15	9⅝	Budd Mfg	14¼	13½	13⅝	13½
2¾	2⅛	Budd Mfg rts 1 pd	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	2⅛
23¼	11½	Bulova Watch	22½	22⅛	22⅛	22½
14	10⅛	Budd Wheel	10¼	9⅞	10⅛	10¼
33¼	25⅝	Burroughs Add (.60¶)	27¼	26	27¼	26¾
9	2⅜	Bush Term (h)	6¾	6½	6¾	6
31½	22¾	Buullard	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼
19	8¼	Bush Term deb (h)	14¼	14¼	14¼	14½
6⅝	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	5⅛	5	5⅛	5
25¼	19⅞	Byers	20⅜	20	20⅛	20
25¾	23	Byron Jackson(1)	24	23½	23½	23½
		—C—				
37⅜	32	Calif Packing(1½)	33	32¾	33	32⅞
17⅛	⅝	Callahan Z & L	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
14	6	Calumet & Hecla (¼b)	11¾	11⅛	11⅜	11½
40¼	30	Campbell Wy&C (1¶)	33¼	33	33½	34
16½	12	Canada Dry	12⅜	11¼	11½	12½
16	10⅞	Canadian Pacific	12⅜	12	12	12⅜
43½	37½	Cannon Mills (2)	40¼	40¼	40¼	40⅝
18½	13	Capital Admin	15¼	15	15	..
52½	45¾	Capital Adm pf (3)	51¼	51¼	51¼	51¼
8¾	7¾	Carriers & Gen (.20)	7⅝	7½	7½	7¾
172¾	92½	Case Thresh	161	158¼	159	159½
79	54¾	Caterpillar Trac (2)	75¼	..	74	75⅞
32¼	24⅞	Celanese Corp (½b)	26	25¼	25½	24⅞
31½	19¼	Celotex Co	26¼	24¾	25	25½
71¼	58	Celotex Co pf	59½	59½	59½	59½
35¼	25⅜	Central Aguirre (1½¶)	33	32¼	32¼	32¼
57	46⅛	Central RR of NJ	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	46⅛
9¾	7⅛	Century Ribbon	7	7	7	7⅜
58	47¾	Cerro de Pasco (4)	55⅞	54	54¾	54¼
19¼	13⅜	Certain-Teed	16	15	16	15
99½	80½	Certain-Teed pf	96¼	95¾	96	98
69⅛	22¼	Checker Cab Mfg	60	55	58½	69
74½	59	Chesapeake Corp (3)	64	63¾	63¾	65½
61	51	Ches & Ohio (2.80)	57	56½	56¾	57
6¼	2⅞	Chi & E Ill pf (h)	3½	3	3	..
2⅝	1½	Chi & Gt West (h)	1½	1½	1½	1⅝
8⅛	4	Chi & Gt West pf (h)	5⅜	5	5¼	5¾
31⅜	27½	Chi Mail Order (1½)	28	28	28	28
2⅞	1¾	Chi Mil & St P2(h)	2	2	2	2
5⅞	3	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	3⅝	3½	3⅝	3½
4⅞	3⅛	Chi & N'western (h)	3½	3¼	3¼	3½
12⅛	7¾	Chi & N'west pf (h)	8½	8¼	8¼	8⅝
20½	15½	Chi Pneu Tool	14⅝	14⅛	14½	15⅛
56	48¼	Chi Pneu T pf	47¼	47	47¼	48¼
8	1⅝	Chi Rk I & P (h)	2	2	2	2
7⅞	3⅜	Chi R&P 6% pf (h)	3⅞	3¾	3¾	3¾
8	4⅛	Chi R&P 7% (h)	4⅛	3¾	3¾	4¼
31¾	19¾	Chi Yellow Cab (2)	30	29	30	29¾
30¼	24¾	Chickasha Cot O (2)	25	23¾	25	24¾
11⅜	7	Childs Company	8¼	8	8	8⅛
35	25	Chile Copper (¼b)	32	32	32	..
103⅞	85½	Chrysler (4)	97⅜	95¼	96⅞	96⅛
19⅞	15¼	City Ice & Fuel (2)	17½	17	17	17⅛
86½	72⅞	City Ice &F pf (6½)	82½	82	82½	83
7⅜	4¾	City Stores	5¾	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
46⅛	23¾	Clark Equipment (.80)	37¾	36¼	37	36
46	36	Cleve Graph Br (1¶)	37	36½	37	36
70½	53	Cluett Peabody (1)	53½	52½	53½	54⅜
97¼	84	Coca Cola (2)	87½	87	87	87¾
57½	55⅜	Coca Cola A (3)	56¾	56¾	56¾	..
20½	16¾	Colgate-Palm-P (½)	17	16¾	1 .. ¾	16¾
52⅜	43	Collins & Aikman (½b)	46	45	45¼	44¾
112	107¼	Collins & A pf (7)	111	111	111	..
9⅜	3⅝	Colo F & Ir (h)	5	5	5	5
24⅜	8¼	Colonial Bea Oil	20	18	19	20
36¼	21½	Colo & Southern	28	27	28	28
37⅞	19¼	Colo & So 1pf	26½	25¼	26	26¾
36	16	Colo & So 2pf	26	26	26	..
21⅜	14	Columbia Gas (.20b)	19⅛	18½	18¾	18⅜
45½	35	Columbia Pic vtc (1¶)	35⅝	35	35	36
134	94	Columbian C vtc (4¶)	120	116½	118	120
57¾	44	Comm Credit (2½)	55¼	54¼	55	54
115	110	Comm Credit pf(5½)	113½	113¼	113½	113½
72⅞	55	Comm Inv Tr (3¶)	69¼	68½	69¼	68⅝
106¼	97	Comm I Tr pf (4¼)	105	105	105	105
24⅝	18⅝	Comm Solvents (.60)	19¼	18¾	18¾	18⅝
5½	2½	Comwlth & So	2⅝	2½	2½	2⅝
82	60	Comwlth & S pf (3)	64	64	64	64
12¼	7½	Conde Nast Pub	8½	8	8½	7½
44½	35½	Congoleum Nairn (1.60)	37¾	37½	37¼	37⅝
20	13	Conn Ry & Lt	13¼	13	13¼	13
33½	23	Conn Ry & Lt pf	23	23	23	..
13⅜	9¼	Consol Cigar	10	9¾	9¾	10
78	67	Consol Cigar pf (7)	69	69	69	..
7½	5	Consol Film Ind	5	4¾	5	5
20⅛	17	Consol Film I pf (½g)	17	16¾	17	17
38⅝	30⅝	Consol Ed N Y (1)	32¼	31¼	31¾	31½
108½	102	Consol Ed pf n (5)	105¾	105¾	105¾	105⅞
6⅛	4½	Consol Laundries	4¾	4½	4½	4⅝
15¼	11⅜	Consol Oil (¼b)	13½	12⅞	13⅛	13¼
11½	6⅞	Consol Rys Cu pf	7⅜	7¼	7¼	7⅜
1⅝	¾	Consol Textile (h)	⅞	¾	⅞	⅞
26¼	19⅜	Container n	20¾	20	20½	19¾
19½	10⅜	Cont Baking A	15¾	15¼	15⅝	15½
2¾	1⅜	Cont Baking B	2⅛	2	2	2
87¼	73½	Cont Can (3)	78¾	77¾	78½	78½
24⅜	18	Cont Dia Fibre (½b)	19½	18½	19	18½
46	39¾	Cont Insurance (1.20¶)	39¾	39	39	40
4	2¼	Cont Motors	3½	3	3½	3½
38½	33	Cont Oil (1)	33¼	32½	33¼	33⅜
46	38	Cont Steel (½b)	39	38	38½	38
69	60	Corn Exchange (3)	61¼	61¼	61¼	60¾
78½	68½	Corn Products (3)	74¾	73	74¼	73¾
168½	162	Corn Prod pf (7)	167	167	167	..
7⅞	4¾	Coty	5	4¾	4⅞	5⅛
37⅞	35	Cream of Wheat (2)	35¼	35½	35⅛	35
25⅞	15⅝	Crosley Radio (¼e)	23	21⅞	22¼	22¼
63¾	43⅜	Crown Cork & S (1)	57⅛	55⅛	56⅞	55
47¼	45½	Crown Cork pf (2.70)	46⅛	46¼	46⅛	..
10⅜	7⅜	Crown Zeller vtc	8½	8¼	8¼	8½
41	35	Crucible Steel	35½	34½	35¼	35¼
18½	11	Cuba Ry pf	11½	11	11	10⅝
14¼	6½	Cuban Am Sug	11⅛	10⅝	11	10⅝
102	63½	Cuban Am Sug pf	94½	93¾	94	94½
44½	38½	Cudahy Packing (2½)	38½	38½	38½	38½
24¼	18⅜	Curtis Publishing	21⅝	20¾	21	21
104	99½	Curtis Pub pf (7)	102¼	101⅞	101⅞	103
9¼	4	Curtiss-Wright	6¾	6⅜	6½	6⅜
21⅛	10½	Curtiss-Wright A	16⅞	15⅞	16¼	15⅞
90	80	Cushman 7% (7)	80	80	80	..
		—D—				
89¼	52	Deere & Co	79½	78⅛	79½	78¼
31	27	Deere & Co pf (.35g	29⅛	29	29¼	29¼
52	36¾	Del & Hudson	44	42½	43¼	43¼
23½	15¾	Del Lack & W	17⅞	17	17⅞	18
9⅜	4⅜	Denver R G pf (h)	6⅞	6⅜	6⅞	6½
40½	35½	Diamond Match (1½¶)	35½	35	35	35½
42	38	Diamond M pf (1½¶)	40	39	40	..
34⅜	21½	Distillers Cp Seag	22	21	21⅞	21½
52⅜	41½	Dome Mines (22¶)	48¾	46½	48¾	46¼
11⅞	8⅜	Dominion Stores	8⅜	8⅜	8⅝	..
75¾	50⅜	Douglas A	64⅞	62⅜	64½	62¼
37	29	Dresser A 1½e)	32⅞	32½	32½	32½
8¼	5¾	Dunhill Inter	5½	5¼	5½	5¾
153	138	du Pont de Nem (3.60)	144¾	142½	144¾	142¾
		—E—				
9⅞	7⅛	Eastern Roll Mill	7	6¾	6¾	7

Business and Industry

Lower Prices to Consumers Seen Need to Expand Production

Commerce and Finance

Crop Restriction Of Rubber Surely Putting Up Price

By Harold M. Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 21—Within the last month the price of crude rubber, for 50 years the football of international restriction schemes, has returned for the first time since the depression, to late 1929 levels. Within the last six months the price of rubber has risen nearly 50 per cent, from 11½ cents last September to 16 cents today, and there is no direct evidence that the rise is over.

Two causes are assigned here to this rise. One is the automobile show last fall, the other the international five-year program in rubber restriction inaugurated in July, 1934.

In 1935 there were two automobile shows, and motorcar production in the fall rose to unseasonably high levels. As a result American rubber consumption for 1935, 497,150 tons, was the highest on record, exceeding by a narrow margin the 1929 consumption of 470,000 tons.

At the same time the international restriction program, which unlike the ill-fated Stevenson scheme, embraces practically all but 2 or 3 per cent of the world's rubber-producing capacity, began for the first time to really bite into shipments.

Curtailment Raises Price

As the shears of decreased supply and increased demand closed on the abnormally large world stocks, clipping them 80,000 tons from 730,000 to 650,000 in the last four months of 1935, the price, which had been hovering round 12 cents all year, began a steady climb from 11½ cents, topping the previous 1934 peaks until this month it reached the 1929 level.

The fecund rubber tree has been subject to restriction plans for nearly half a century. Brazil attempted the first monopoly, and embargoed the export of the plant seeds. But Sir Henry Wickham shipped a load of Hevea rubber tree seeds to Brtain, where they were germinated in Kew Gardens in 1876 and the seedlings transplanted to the Far East. The Stevens restriction program, inaugurated November, 1922, created such a vacuum in the rubber market that rubber swelled to $1.24 at New York in mid-1925, and so much Dutch East Indian production was drawn in that the price collapsed to 2½ cents in 1932.

The present restriction program, inaugurated in July, 1934, after a year of negotiations, is broader in scope, involving a nine-power agreement including about 97 per cent of the world's production. Even France, whose Indo-China capacity of 25,000 tons is only about one third of her consumption, signed, though with concessions.

The plan did not have much initial effect. Forewarned by the preliminary negotiations, consumers laid in stocks, and the price rose in the first nine months of 1924 from 9½ cents to 15 cents, a characteristically wide prive-movement for this much-controlled commodity. Moreover the the plan was inaugurated gingerly, and the Dutch had considerable difficulty in suppressing native production in the East Indies. World stocks actually rose to a new high level of 740,000 tons at the beginning of 1935, the real cut in stocks not beginning until last September.

Five-Year Control Plan

The five-year rubber control plan operates on the basis of the following maximum quotas (thousands of tons):

	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
Dutch East Indies	352	400	443	467	485
Malaya	504	538	569	589	602
Ceylon	77	79	80	81	82
India	7	8	9	9	9
Burma	5	7	8	9	9
North Borneo	12	13	14	15	16
Sarawak	24	28	30	31	32
Siam	15	15	15	15	15
Total	996	1088	1168	1217	1251

The agreement calls for restrictions to operate in French Indo-China only when production there exceeds 30,000 tons, which is not expected until 1937. Initial 1934 export quotas were set at 87½ per cent of the above figures. At the meeting of the control committee on last December 3 the quotas for the first half of 1936 were set at 60 per cent. It was hoped here that at the meeting on February 25 this might be increased to 65 per cent for the second quarter, in view of the 2½-cent increase in the price since the December meeting, but it was not.

A generous slice of about 100,000 tons was estimated by the New York Commodity Exchange to have been taken out of world rubber stocks in 1935, bringing them down to 650,000 tons. This, however, is approximately twice the level prevailing between 1927 and 1929.

Cut in World Stocks

Total world shipments for the current year, on the basis of the existing 60 per cent quota, were estimated this month by Symington & Wilcox, London rubber brokers, at 820,000 tons, and total world consumption at 975,000 tons, indicating another substantial cut in stocks. Presumably on the basis of some such calculations, rubber futures for March, 1937, are now selling at 16½ cents or ½ cent over present prices.

Although the present rubber control is much more air tight than the Stevenson fiasco, which resulted in a sharp increase in Dutch-controlled production, it has some leaks which may open and let in rubber in case the price goes higher. The Dutch are having no end of trouble now in holding down native production. The natives increased their acreage under the Stevenson plan umbrella, which was not taken down until 1928. However, it takes about five years for a rubber plantation to get into production, and by that time the price was in a bad slump, from 15 cents in 1930 to 2½ cents in 1932. With its recovery, however, native producers are uncomfortably active. The Dutch East Indies European-owned plantations have had to curb output to keep DEI exports within the quota, but without success until last fall, when restriction enforcement was made more severe and a slight increase of 33,000 tons in the quota was obtained from the control committee in December.

Natives Increase Output

The resilience of native production, however, is indicated by the extremes to which the Dutch have had to go to hold it down. When the control plan started they imposed a 1.56 cent tax per pound tax on exports. This has been repeatedly increased until it is now about 10½ cents. After shipping costs, etc., the native has hardly more than 2 cents for his rubber. Nevertheless his production continues to increase.

The Government is therefore undertaking to put restriction on an individual basis. One hundred and thirty counting brigades are collecting data for the registration of some 500,000 native producers, their gardens and production.

Siam and Indo-China are also weak spots. Siam jumped its exports to 28,327 tons last year against 17,700 tons in 1934 and about 4000 tons a year in the eight years preceding. Indo-China's exports of 30,000 tons last year compare with 19,600 tons in 1934 and a previous 8-year average of about 10,000 tons. It is now practically filling its quota, and Siam has only 10,000 tons more leeway. They might kick the traces.

No rubber restriction program has ever lasted. It usually causes those inside to lose markets to outside producers, as Brazil lost her rubber market to Asia, and part of her coffee market to Colombia, Cuba lost part of her sugar market to Java and Java in turn to India, and the American South is losing to foreign staples.

However, only a potential protection to the consumer is as yet offered by Ford in Brazil, Firestone in Liberia, France in Indo-China, and synthetic and golden-rod rubber.

Survey Sees Record Truck Sales in 1936

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
New York, April 21

THUS far in 1936 the demand for commercial vehicles has been at a high level and, given sustained activity of general business, it is expected by Standard Statistics that a new high for domestic sales will be set this year.

Final registration data for 1935 revealed that more than 510,000 commercial units were sold in this country, or about 97 per cent of the 1929 peak. It is estimated that domestic sales in the first quarter of 1936 were close to 25 per cent more than a year ago. Such a rate of improvement may not be fully maintained through the year, in view of the substantial volume of this type of business which was developed in the latter part of 1935, but a reasonable expansion is indicated, which should bring the 1936 total well ahead of the some 527,000 units retailed in the previous peak period.

HOLC Pays States $224,918,000 In Back Tax Payments

WASHINGTON, April 21 (AP)—The Home Owners' Loan Corporation reported it had paid out $224,918,000 to states and municipalities in back tax payments on properties on which it acquired mortgages.

The money for tax payments, the corporation said, was included in its loans to home owners. "The net result," it was said, "is that the taxes in arrears were paid, while the HOLC is being reimbursed for such expenditures through principal and interest installments paid by its borrowers."

The amounts of HOLC loans and approximate back tax payments in seven eastern states follow:

Maine, $7,557,800 and $444,000; Massachusetts, $107,979,883 and $7,205,000; New Hampshire, $4,513,223 and $189,000; Rhode Island, $24,660,668 and $1,050,000; Vermont, $4,196,861 and $158,000; Connecticut, $44,212,571 and $2,918,000. New York $402,294,977 and $30,242,000.

More Bulk Freighters Will Ply Great Lakes This Year

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 21 (AP)—More bulk freighters—those sleek 600-foot vessels which carried 82,887,403 tons of cargo last year—will ply the Great Lakes this season than any year since 1930.

Eager to start the movement of coal, ore, limestone and grain, port captains are ordering crews to recondition ships which have not been in service since 1929, when 138,574,441 tons of cargo were carried. This included 65,000,000 tons of ore and 39,000,000 tons of coal.

Already a few vessels are moving between some lower lake ports but the general movement has not got under way.

Vessel men who have made preliminary surveys of shipping companies estimate that approximately 220 ships will be in commission this year against 186 last year.

There are 324 bulk freighters registered on the Great Lakes. These freighters, which carry 8000 to 14,000 tons, are expected to transport between 37,500,000 and 40,000,000 tons of coal and from 35,000,000 to 40,000,000 tons of ore.

Retail Advertising Linage In Newspapers Above 1935

CHICAGO, April 21 (AP)—Aided somewhat by the fact that Easter came earlier this year than last, retail advertising linage in newspapers of 65 cities during the week ended April 11 was 2.9 per cent above the corresponding week of 1935, Advertising Age reported.

For the year to date, retail advertising was 1.8 per cent ahead of the corresponding period of 1935, Advertising Age reported. In the 65 cities the 1936 total to date was 234,346,131 lines.

U. S. in March Again Reports Import Surplus

WASHINGTON, April 21 (AP)—A March import surplus—the second consecutive month of greater imports than exports—was reported today by the Commerce Department.

The import excess was $4,959,000 in March and $10,191,000 in February.

Totals for the first quarter of the year showed an import surplus of $5,387,000, which compared with an export surplus of $27,569,000 for the first three months of 1935.

Gains Over February

Both exports and imports increased in March—exports by 7 per cent and imports by 4 per cent over February. Both continued for the third consecutive month to exceed exports and imports in the corresponding month of last year.

The Commerce Department made no explanation of the import surpluses, but the figures showed a continuing upward trend in receipts of sugar, textiles, hides, skins, furs, paper base stocks and newsprint.

Exports in March amounted to $195,336,000 compared with $181,838,000 in February and with $185,026,000 in March, 1935.

March imports were $200,295,000 compared with $192,776,000 in February and with $177,356,000 in March, 1935.

Less Exports to Italy

Another set of foreign trade figures showed a decline in United States exports to Italy from $6,941,422 in March, 1935, to $5,983,012 in March, 1936. However, exports of non-metalic minerals, metals and manufacture, and machinery and vehicles, increased over last year.

The United States increased total cotton exports over March last year by more than $4,000,000. Other increases occurred in fodders and feeds, vegetables, apples, oranges and canned fruits.

March gold exports were $2,315,000 against imports of $7,795,000. For the three months ending March, the excess of gold imports was $34,488,000 against $285,167,000 for the first three months of 1935.

March silver exports were $237,000 against imports of $8,115,000. The import excess for silver in the first quarter of 1936 was $83,504,000 against $50,242,000 in the first quarter of 1935.

In the 20's Consumers Got No Benefits From Stable Prices

Third article in the pamphlet issued by the Public Affairs Committee, Washington, D. C., on income and economic progress.

Throughout the first century and a quarter of our national existence our savings were not large enough to supply funds for all of our needed capital equipment. The deficiency was made up by borrowing from foreigners and through bank loans. Our railways, for example, were built largely with British funds, and supplied—at one stage—with British equipment. In the past 20 years the situation has been sharply reversed. The tremendous profits made during the war provided more funds than were required for domestic plant expansion.

Price Stabilization

Added to this was another factor, making for an increased concentration of wealth. The '20's were marked by unprecedented technological progress. Productivity per wage earner in the manufacturing industries increased by more than 25 per cent between 1922 and 1929. Under a system of free competition, the pressure of competition would force business men to reduce prices in proportion to the increased efficiency of their plants. The only factor which might keep prices up would be a tendency for increased wages to counterbalance the decline in other costs. But let us see what actually happened to prices and wages during the boom years.

Retail prices showed practically no change between 1922 and 1929. Wholesale prices, particularly of manufactured goods, dropped slightly during the period, but the decline was not comparable to the increase in productivity of labor. Whatever decline occurred in wholesale prices was absorbed by the marketing process, and the ultimate consumer reaped no benefit. It should not be assumed, however, that all the profits resulting from the failure of prices to fall in accordance with increased efficiency went to the owners of capital. In the manufacturing industries it is estimated that higher wages absorbed about 40 per cent of the gain, lower prices a like amount, with the balance going for profits. Considering the relatively small number of stockholders, even this division served to accentuate the concentration of income in the hands of a privileged few.

The Trend Toward Monopoly

But why did this inflexibility in prices not occur in former times? It is apparent that some new factor or factors have arisen to prevent the competitive system from functioning normally. Indeed, the tendehcy toward rigid prices had its beginnings as far back as 50 years ago, and exists in practically all industrial countries. It is a direct result of the development of three new types of business organization. The first and most important of these is the unified monopoly or trust, where a single concern dominates the market sufficiently to be able to set prices more or less at will. The second is the cartel, found chiefly in Europe, under which a group of producers agree to control production with a view to stabilizing prices. The third, the trade association, is essentially an American development; such associations usually seek through informal co-operation to stabilize conditions in an industry without exercising a rigid control over output.

All of these combinations may be regarded as the normal development of the trend toward large-scale enterprise, which in turn is based on the greater efficiency of mass production. When a corporation finds itself in a position to fix prices, it usually seeks to establish them at a level which will yield the highest possible profit. This may not lead to exorbitantly high prices, for the company must consider the volume of sales which may be obtained at a given level. But there is a tendency to take a short-sighted view and seek the highest possible profit from year to year, rather than to look for larger ultimate profit through a gradual expansion of the market. Where governments have either entered or sought to control business, there has also been a tendency toward price stabilization.

Profits

If we have been correct in asserting that many business concerns have failed to pass on by lower prices to the consumer the advantages gained from technical improvements, we should expect to find that profits and dividends increased more rapidly during the postwar period than the volume of business, wages or salaries. And such indeed was the case. Both the volume and the rate of profits in manufacturing industries advanced considerably from 1922 to 1929. The rate of increase was the greatest, moreover, in the larger and more efficient corporations.

* * *

Our diagnosis is now complete. We have found the root of our difficulty in a concentration of income brought about by the price-fixing policies of monopolies and trusts. Our problem now shifts from that of diagnosis to that of prescription. How can the flow of income to various classes in society be modified so as to increase consumer buying-power and stimulate a greater volume of production? What approach to this problem is most likely to lay the soundest basis for economic progress?

Merely to redistribute our existing income equally among the entire population would obviously not solve our problem. If the whole of America's national income had been thus divided up in 1929, each person would have received about $625, or approximately $2800 per family. While this is substantially more than was obtained by most American families during that year, it was not, as we have already observed, enough to provide a satisfactory standard of life. If we are to fulfill the basic needs of the American people, it is evident that the total national income will have to be expanded far beyond the present level. This indicates that our primary task is that of discovering a means of increasing production.

News Notes—The Orient

(Excerpts From Reports to Commerce Department)

Shipbuilding—The marked activity in Japan's shipbuilding industry which has prevailed since the suspension of the gold standard continued unabated during 1935. By October, the 31 vessels, aggregating 198,989 gross tons, authorized by the shipbuilding law, had been launched and 30 of the ships, with a total tonnage of 194,522 tons, had been completed and placed in service. The required scrapping had also been completed, and 94 ships totaling 399,240 tons had been dismantled. The Ministry of Finance has approved a plan which will give Japan 300,000 tons of the speediest and most efficient merchant ships afloat.

* * *

Rayon—Japan's production of rayon yarn established a new high record in 1935. The total output of this item in 1935 amounted to 224,041,000 pounds against 150,000,000 pounds in 1934. Exports of rayon yarn during 1935 amounted to 30,427,900 pounds valued at 22,852,167 yen ($6,630,000). Production of rayon cloth by Japanese mills also increased during the past year, particularly the export types. Exports of rayon cloth from Japan in 1935 amounted to 424,141,437 square yards, valued at 128,242,777 yen ($37,190,000) compared with 345,655,788 square yards, valued at 113,467,270 yen ($32,905,000), in 1934.

* * *

Canning—The past year was a favorable one for Japan's canning industry. It is claimed locally that Japan is now the world's second most important producer of canned foods. The total pack of all types of foodstuffs during 1935 is estimated at about 8,500,000 cases, valued at 130,000,000 yen, compared with 7,800,000 cases valued at 113,000,000 yen in 1934. Of the 1935 pack 55 per cent represented marine products, 11 per cent fruits, preserves, etc., the balance including milk, vegetables, bamboo shoots, pickles, and other products.

* * *

Pineapples—The pineapple canning industry of Taiwan (formerly Formosa) has been making noteworthy progress in the last few years. Through the efforts of the Japanese Government a system of rationalization of the industry was effected during 1935. The 78 canneries in the country were absorbed by one amalgamated company which will scrap a number of the smaller factories and concentrate its efforts in a few large, strategically located plants. The company announces its intention of increasing production from the current figure of 1,500,000 cases annually to 2,000,000 cases within the next few years.

* * *

Taiwan (Formosa)—The Japanese colony of Taiwan enjoyed a period of unequaled prosperity in 1935. Although the important tea and camphor industries did not quite equal their 1934 records, the unusually favorable condition of the sugar and rice industries brought the total of the island's trade in 1935 to a level not heretofore equaled. The total foreign trade of Taiwan, including that with Japan, during 1935, reached the record total of $178,000,680, compared with $151,075,000 in 1934, an increase of about 18 per cent.

* * *

Tung Oil—While tung oil exports from Hankow, China, continued high in March, reaching a total of 12,736,000 pounds, compared with 9,296,000 pounds during the like month of last year, the quantity was the lowest for any month since October, 1935. Of the total amount of oil exported from Hankow in March, the United States took 9,820,000 pounds, compared with 8,378,000 pounds during March last year, while shipments to European countries, chiefly Germany and the United Kingdom, increased from 918,000 pounds to a total of 2,916,000 pounds.

* * *

Machinery—Although the value of China's aggregate import trade showed a decline of 4 per cent in 1935, compared with the preceding year, the value of industrial machinery imports increased 19 per cent. The value of industrial machinery imports into China in 1935 totaled $20,485,000, against $16,898,000 in the preceding year. Germany ranked first as a supplier of machinery into China in 1935, displacing Great Britain which ranked second.

* * *

Exports—American purchases of Chinese products increased markedly in 1935 as compared with 1934. Total declared exports to the United States from China, including Dairen and Manchuria but excluding Hong Kong, were valued at $66,864,838 in 1935, compared with $42,410,501 in the preceding year, an increase of 57 per cent. Among the products which registered notable increases in 1935 over the preceding year were wood oil and sesame seed, frozen egg products, unmanufactured carpet wool and antimony oxide.

* * *

Radio Telephone—The first radio telephone service between Japan and China was recently inaugurated For the time being Shanghai will be the only point in China connected with the service. In Japan, calls can be made from and to Tokyo, Osaka, Kobe and 170 other places. Service to Hokaido, the large northern island of the Japanese archipelago, is promised. The charge for a three-minute conversation via the radio telephone service will be about $4.50.

* * *

Cotton—The Siamese Government is encouraging the growth of cotton in the country. With Siamese rice excluded from Japan and only small quantities of teak being imported from that source there is small likelihood of balancing the trade between the two countries unless cotton is cultivated in Siam. In spite of the distribution of free seed by the Government, very few farmers have been induced to undertake cotton cultivation and it is believed locally that further artificial stimulation is needed.

B. & O. 1935 Deficit Larger Than 1934

NEW YORK, April 21 (AP)—Net railway operating income of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad in 1935 totaled $24,298,956, an increase of $621,017 over the previous year, the annual report mailed to stockholders reveals.

Operating revenues in the year amounted to $141,373,643, an increase over 1934 of $6,334,247. Operating expenses totalled $105,464,140, or $6,128,358 greater than the previous year.

After taxes, rents, fixed charges, etc., the deficit amounted to $3,180,908, an increase of $644,843 over 1934.

In his statement to stockholders, Daniel Willard, president, said the 5.58 per cent increase in freight revenue during the year was due partly to emergency increases in rates granted by the Interstate Commerce Commission in April, 1935.

In discussing the increase in operating expenses he pointed out that the restoration of wages which were in effect prior to Feb. 1, 1932, added approximately $4,515,000 to operating expenses.

In 1935 the company paid in federal and states taxes approximately $7,519,323, or 19.52 per cent of the income before taxes, which was equivalent to $2.39 on each share of stock outstanding.

At the end of the year, the report showed, the company had 42,389 registered stockholders with an average holding of 74 shares.

Saskatchewan's Telephone System Reports Deficit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Sask., April 21—Saskatchewan's provincial telephone system showed an operating surplus of roughly half a million dollars for the past year, according to a recent government report. Considering interest charges on capitalization, depreciation allowances and renewal and replacement funds, the deficit is $22,858.

The total accumulated deficit of the department since its inception now totals $585,122. In Saskatchewan the government has a virtual monopoly on the telephone business.

Austria Appears To Move Toward Corporative State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—The financial breakdown of the Austrian Phoenix General Life Insurance Company can only be compared, in its importance, with that of the Credit Anstalt of 1931. At a recent press conference two Cabinet Ministers explained the situation and outlined the Government's plans.

The Austrian Phoenix Insurance Company has a division concerned entirely with life insurance. When the balance sheet of this branch for 1935 was examined or "controlled" by the Government, it was discovered that there was a deficit in the covering securities, which served as a guarantee, of no less than 250,000,000 Austrian schillings, or $50,000,000, and that this deficit was due to the overestimating of certain securities deposited as guarantees, and to the loss of value of certain other securities.

To remedy this the Government decided that all other insurance companies would guarantee for the per cents and the amortization of the loan of 250,000,000 schillings which would be issued in obligations for a duration of 30 years; and which would amount to annuities of some 14,000,000 to 15,000,000 schillings. Since the securities of the insurance companies cannot be touched, they would collect the necessary money from the insured by raising the costs of insurance by 2 per cent and from the employees, whose salaries and pensions would be diminished.

Three Viewpoints

These measures are regarded here from three standpoints, from that of private rights, from the financial and from the social.

1. From the point of view of the private rights of companies and of the state, respectively, it seems extraordinary that all insurance companies whose affairs are in order should be compelled to support the one that failed. It is also considered strange that all insurance companies are put under a coercive regime and under authority of a government-appointed commissioner and controlling board, and are submitted to such measures as the breaking of the contracts between them and their employees, and the compulsory fixing of the minimum sums for which business can be done.

2. From the financial standpoint, the measures taken by the Government in obliging all sound insurance companies to support the company that failed may seem strange enough. But it also is considered amazing that the deficits in the Phoenix company could have reached the very considerable sum of 250,000,000 schillings without any controlling organ discovering it. One cannot escape the impression that part of these 250,000,000 will be "economized" by the Government for other purposes—for instance, for the financing of the militia or of the Heimwehr with whom the Phoenix always had close relations.

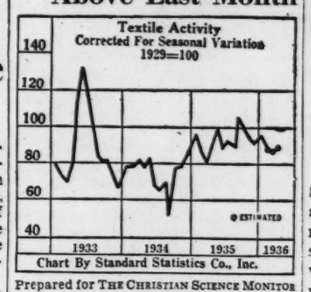
Voids Collective Contract

3. However, the greatest interest is expressed in the social side of the government measures. The Government decided that, in order to make economies in the expenses of the insurance business, the collective contract, which had been adopted by all these companies for their employees under the Socialist Government, must be declared null and void. The Minister of the Interior even called it "the heap of rubbish of the past." Instead of the collective contract, it is officially explained, a new agreement will be made with the employees, which will considerably reduce their pay, but yet prevent too many of them being dismissed.

There was, however, in the declaration of the Minister of the Interior a passage saying that this measure had been in preparation for some time. The present general denouncement by the Government of a collective contract which existed in one of the most important branches of finance is the first of its kind, and may be the first step toward the introduction of the totalitarian corporative state system.

Not less important from the social point of view is the restriction on small insurance contracts. Those companies which try to continue their business in "small insurance" are subject to severe fines and even sanctions from the State Commissioner. This means practically that the present Government wants to do away with the small insurance, which has developed greatly in Austria in the postwar years.

Textile Activity Above Last Month



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE output of all fabrics during the first quarter was moderately ahead of 1935, but with a slackening in the rate of operations on all except rayon goods, second-quarter activity is expected to average lower than that of last year.

Because of the decline in mill output during recent months, however, the recession in April will be smaller than that usually experienced, and after seasonal adjustment, textile operations during the period will be slightly ahead of March levels.

U. S. National Banks Show $158,491,000 Profit During 1935

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 21—Net earnings reported for 1935 by 5392 national banks in the United States total $158,491,000, compared with deficits for the fiscal year 1932, 1933 and 1934, according to Comptroller of the Currency J. F. T. O'Connor.

The deficits in the principal depression years were: 1932, $139,780,000; 1933, $218,384,000; 1934, $303,546,000.

The statement showed that from 1912 through 1931 the banks showed net earnings. In the peak year ending June 30, 1929, the net earnings of the national banks amounted to $301,804,000. This dropped to $52,541,000 in 1931. In that year there were 7536 reporting national banks.

Comptroller of the Currency J. F. T. O'Connor issued figures showing the net additions to profits for 5392 national banks for 1935 and also gave the figures for preceding years back to 1912, as follows:

Year	No. of Banks	Net Addition to Profits	Deficit
1912	7372	$160,980,000	
1913	7473	149,057,000	
1914	7525	149,270,000	
1915	7605	127,095,000	
1916	7579	157,544,000	
1917	7604	193,421,000	
1918	7705	212,332,000	
1919	7785	240,366,000	
1920	8830	282,083,000	
1921	8154	216,106,000	
1922	8249	183,670,000	
1923	8241	203,485,000	
1924	8085	195,706,000	
1925	8072	223,935,000	
1926	7978	249,167,000	
1927	7796	252,319,000	
1928	7691	270,158,000	
1929	7536	301,804,000	
1930	7352	246,261,000	
1931	6805	52,541,000	
1932	6150		$139,780,000
1933	4902		218,384,000
1934	5422		303,546,000
*1935	5392	158,491,000	

*Calendar year, all others for fiscal year.

Railways Make Last Plea to Keep Rates That Expire July 1

WASHINGTON, April 21 (AP)—Class I railroads made their final pleas to the Interstate Commerce Commission today for indefinite extension of emergency freight rate increases scheduled to expire July 1.

Estimated to pump in $104,500,000 annually, the surcharges have been protested by coal interests and other shipping groups.

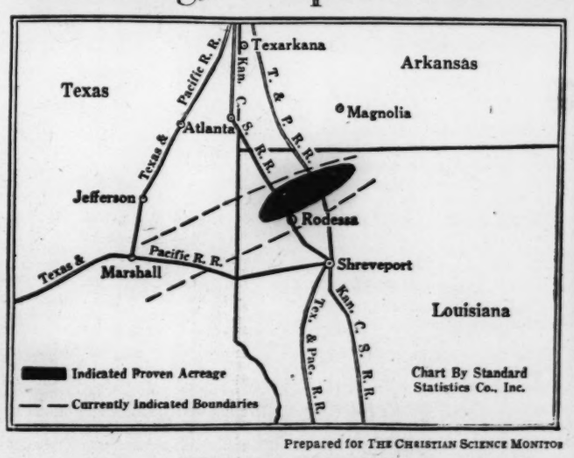
For the last month, the commission has been holding hearings on the application for extension at various points throughout the country.

The hearing today, in charge of Commissioner Clyde B. Aitchison, was scheuled to offer an opportunity to both railroads and shippers to round out their evidence before the case is taken under advisement.

Present for the railroads were R. V. Fletcher, chief counsel of the Association of American Railroads, and J. H. Parmelee, director of the A. A. R. Bureau of Railway Economics.

Andrew H. Brown, counsel for the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, was among those who appeared to protest any continuance of the charges.

Rodessa Oil Field in Louisiana Adds Largest Deposit Since '30



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The development of the Rodessa oil field in the extreme northwest corner of Louisiana has added to petroleum reserves a deposit containing hundreds of millions of barrels—the first large deposit since the East Texas field was opened in 1930.

It should also stimulate general industrial activity in that section of the country, which previously has not been an important oil-producing area.

Cloth Sales Rise But Consumption Is Under Output

By A. A. Talmage
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., April 21—Some gain in sales volume was achieved in primary cotton goods markets during the past week, but sales totals for the week still fell very considerably short of the current volume of weekly production.

As a result of steadily mounting accumulations of unsold goods, prices weakened still further. They are now substantially under bare costs even for the most efficient producing units.

Buying activities have been confined to quick deliveries sufficient only to cover immediate needs.

Fear Price Drop

Buyers are unwilling to place forward orders, now, no matter how sizable their definitely known forward requirements may be, because they fear further recessions in gray goods prices.

The only print cloth construction that was able to withstand the decline this week was 38½-inch 6.25 yard 60x48s which sold in good quantity throughout the week at 4½ cents. Mills are said to have a better stack of unfilled orders for this construction than for any other, and the current production of this number is not as large as most of the other standard numbers.

Narrow print cloths were somewhat active, but were slightly easier in price on almost all numbers. Likewise the very wide goods were moving in very fair volume but at slightly lower prices.

Carded broadcloths moved only in limited volume and prices eased further. The 7⅝ cent price for 100x60s, which was thought the very bottom of the market, gave way this weeq at sales at 7¼ cents.

Demand for Fancies

Attention turned to the fancies, which were moving smartly in many different quarters as converters shaped up their fall lines or prepared their early numbers for next spring. Mixtures with spun rayon have become prominent for the fall fancies.

Handkerchief manufacturers were in the market and were showing preference for patterns carrying all or nearly all colored yarns.

Prices throughout the fine combed goods division have remained relatively much stronger and firmer than those in the coarse goods section. Mills are making loom operations conform closely to the volume of orders taken.

WASHINGTON, April 21 (AP)—Unofficial reports to the AAA today indicated that more than 300,000 bales of Government 12-cent loan cotton might be moved to market within the next three weeks.

Movement of the cotton to market was started last week, and a report from Georgia said from 200,000 to 300,000 bales should be sold through the Atlanta spot market within two or three weeks.

Everett Cook, representing the American Cotton Shippers Association at a Senate committee hearing on proposed changes in exchange contracts, said 25,000 bales of the loan cotton were sold at Memphis, Tenn., Saturday.

A considerable demand for premium quality cotton was reported from southeastern mills, and consumption of the staple has been running more than 1,000,000 bales ahead of the figures for last season.

No indication has been given of the Government's plan for disposal of the other 3,500,000 bales of loan cotton.

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WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

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BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	May 1
Franklin Savings Bank	May 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	May 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	May 11
Home Savings Bank	May 11
Union Savings Bank	May 11
Warren Institution for Savings	May 11
Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	May 15
Dorchester Savings Bank	May 15
East Boston Savings Bank	May 15
Eliot Savings Bank	May 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	May 15
Wildey Savings Bank	May 15
Blackstone Savings Bank	May 21

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Cambridge Savings Bank	May 1
Medford Savings Bank	May 1
Somerville Savings Bank	May 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	May 2
Brookline Savings Bank	May 11
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	May 11
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	May 11
East Cambridge Savings Bank	May 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	May 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	May 20

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Tuesday Page

Stanislavsky's Students

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow

IT IS now more than 50 years since Constantine Stanislavsky gathered together a little group of talented amateur actors whom he had interested in his original ideas for dramatic performances. It is almost 40 years since Stanislavsky, with the help of the author Nemirovich-Danchenko, founded the Moscow Art Theater, which he has since directed continuously.

In those 40 years Stanislavsky has not only made the Art Theater famous throughout the world, but he has trained actors and régisseurs who are at work in almost all the numerous repertory theaters in Moscow and other Russian cities. He has founded five "studios" which have developed, after years of preparation, into new repertory theaters. He has created his own "musical theater," in which he produces operas in accord with his theory that music should be subordinated to acting.

At the age of 78, his flow of ideas has not ceased; he is still reaching out for something new. He has now gathered together a new group of young men and women who are working under his direction in a "studio" which will eventually become the sixth repertory theater he has founded.

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When his plans were announced last October, 3000 candidates offered themselves for this work. From them Stanislavsky selected 86 young men and women. The Soviet Government has agreed to pay the studio's expenses and to provide monthly "stipends" for the students sufficient to cover their living expenses.

This writer was permitted to visit the studio this spring, and to attend a class supervised by Stanislavsky's sister, Mme. C. Sokolova. This charming white haired lady has worked with her brother for many years, and has been especially active in the "musical theater." She explained with enthusiasm the methods of instruction worked out by Stanislavsky in a half century's experience.

To Stanislavsky, the theater is more than a means of entertainment or instruction; it is an art which must be approached with an artist's devotion. He demands a self-discipline from his actors without which he believes artistic presentation is impossible. These young people have undertaken to devote their lives to the theater, just as the actors in the Art Theater have done. They know that they will work at least four years before they give a public performance. In those years they will undergo physical training almost as severe as that of acrobats to gain control of their bodies. They will have equally severe mental discipline.

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The group is divided into two sections, musical and dramatic; the musical section eventually will form a "musical theater" and the dramatic section a dramatic theater. But preliminary training is the same for both sections; all the students must learn music as well as acting, they must all undertake creative writing and learn to produce plays. They must study thoroughly the history of drama and music in all countries.

Stanislavsky introduced the "collective" idea into the theater long before the Bolsheviks applied this conception to every phase of Soviet life. He trains a group, not individuals, and every actor must subordinate his personality to the ensemble.

These young actors are developing as a "collective." They work out among themselves "études," or sketches, which they perform before the group. The writer saw one such étude in which about 20 young men and women participated. They use no scenery or costumes. The scene was laid in a wax-works, and all but one of the group represented mechanical figures. The owner of the wax-works inspected his figures, winding them up and putting them through their mechanical paces. He addressed some figures affectionately, and some discourteously.

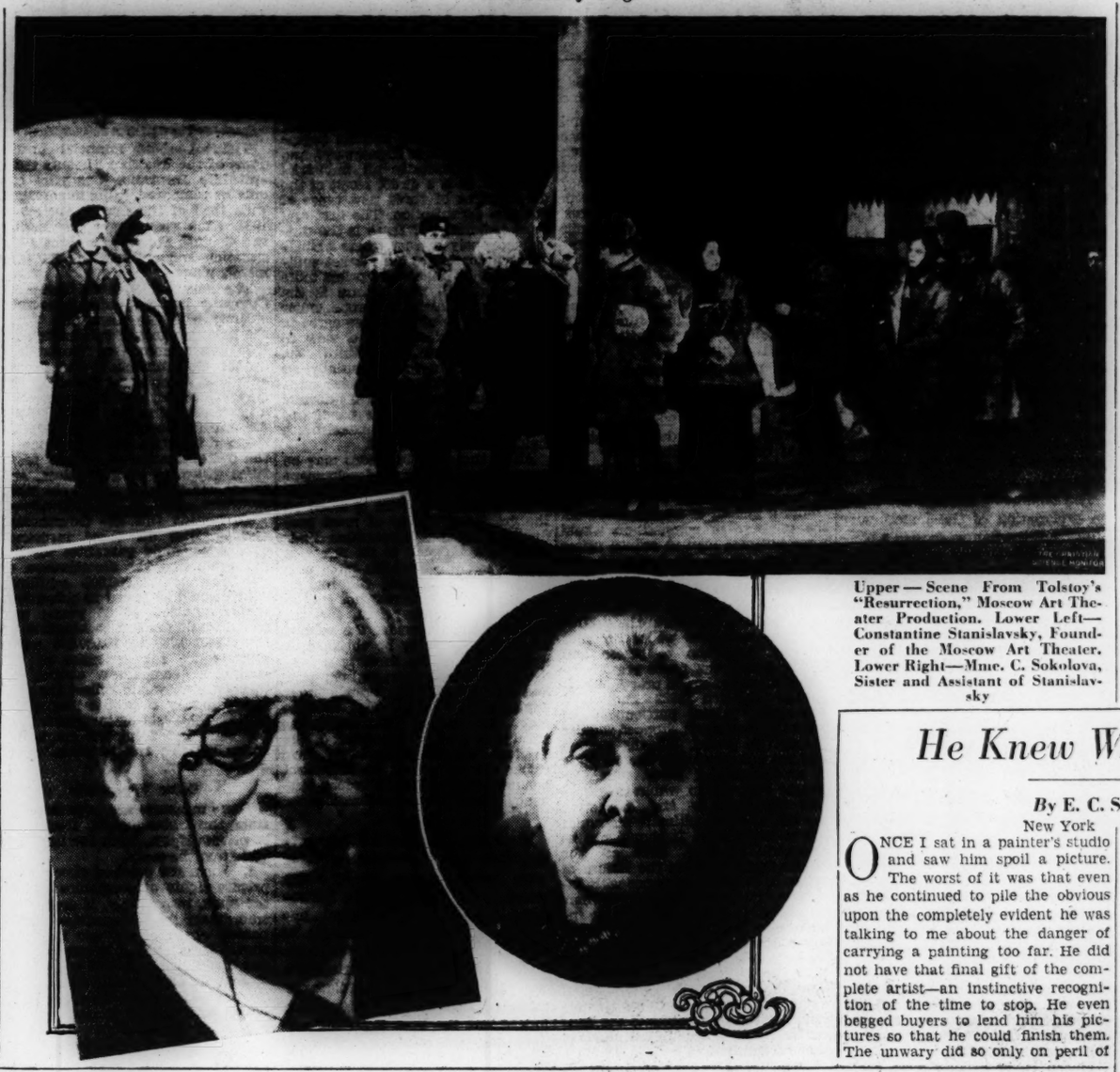
Then he lay down on a sofa, slept and dreamed. In his dream the figures left their pedestals, and those he had offended advanced threateningly. Others, to whom he had been polite, rushed to his defense. The dream disturbed him, and he awoke, to find the figures back in their places. This sketch revealed how much body control the students have learned in a few months. They held poses for 20 minutes with remarkably little movement of bodies or face.

Mme. Sokolova, with an assistant, watched intently, without comment. She explained that the students will present their own criticisms at the next class, and only then will she supplement their suggestions. Stanislavsky, she declared, believes that the "collective" should do much of its own teaching.

The students spend about eight hours a day in the studio. They have music lessons and lectures, supplementing the middle-school education required for admission. They receive tickets to all Moscow theaters, concerts and the opera, and arrange discussions with actors and musicians. They are encouraged to participate in athletics, and must attend physical culture classes.

In its third year, the "collective" will select a play for its first public performance. The selection will be made with great care, as the first play is expected to set the "style" for the theater. Rehearsals will probably continue for more than a year. Only when Stanislavsky and the students are satisfied that the performance is as nearly perfect as they can make it, will the first public appearance be arranged.

Under such conditions of study, and with such attention to detail, it is not surprising that the groups trained during half a century by Stanislavsky astonish visitors to Russia by the finished quality of their performances.



Upper — Scene From Tolstoy's "Resurrection," Moscow Art Theater Production. Lower Left—Constantine Stanislavsky, Founder of the Moscow Art Theater. Lower Right—Mme. C. Sokolova, Sister and Assistant of Stanislavsky

Georges Enesco's 'Œdipus'

By Emile Vuillermoz

Paris

PRODUCTION at the Opéra of Georges Enesco's "Œdipus" had been awaited with impatience. The growth of this important work had been followed with the warmest interest by musicians for nearly 30 years. Enesco's career as a virtuoso evidently did not permit him to give many of his leisure hours to composition. His "Œdipus" thus covers a long period and so translates faithfully the nuances of his temperament during the different phases of his career.

Enesco has written this lyrical tragedy on a beautiful poem by Edmond Fleg. The poem epitomizes the classical myth of the son of Jocasta pursued by the anger of the gods. Enesco's score disconcerted many of his listeners by the unexpectedness of his style. This music does not belong to any epoch or school. It is serious and profoundly sensitive and there is no trace of any dominating influence.

Enesco's idiom is a natural, direct and sincere language, which expresses faithfully his most intimate thoughts and emotional reactions to the drama. Though he possesses a splendid technique Enesco appears to scorn it. He bows to none of the usual conventions of lyrical composers. His music is not ostentatious, nor does it comment elequently on the events which take place on the stage. Attention is never diverted from the action of the play, and the music is content to pulsate to the movement of ideas and events. The orchestra merely prolongs within us the emotional echoes of the drama. Only in the last tableau, when the legitimate pride of human dignity is emphasized, the music takes on a fuller tone and a more ordered eloquence.

The orchestration is as unexpected as are the tonal system and the harmonic detail. Enesco makes use of instruments, on every occasion, solely for the individual value of their timbre. This is particularly noticeable in the writing of the strings, which is entirely individual. He isolates them in some strange way, in order to give full value to the pure timbre of the cellos or the violas.

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All this gives a series of little touches which are both restrained and effective. Yet the faltering, whispering and smothered accents surprised an opera public accustomed to rhetoric and grandiloquence. Here, Enesco has given to all lyrical composers a lesson in logic and sincerity. His music fulfills its real mission and the most timid of listeners could not resist the profound emotion which pervades such an experience.

The interpretation was worthy of the work. The role of Œdipus was created by André Pernet, who is not only an excellent singer but also a great actor. His portrayal, with its philosophical unrest, was reminiscent of Hamlet. He gave a magnificently impersonal characterization of man as the "thinking reed"—to use Pascal's metaphor. In the part of Tiresias, M. Etcheveray showed most interesting qualities, as did also M. Narcon in that of the High Priest. M. M. Froumenty, José de Trévi, Claverie, Médus and Chastenet and Mmes. Maryse, Ferrer, Jeanne Montfort, Courtin, Almona and Marilliet were all efficient collaborators, and their firm and resonant voices made a very lovely ensemble.

The mise en scène was very favorably received, though I confess that in this respect I did not share the general enthusiasm. The lines of the décor are certainly noble and grandiose; the palace of Laius and the ramparts of Thebes look most imposing, yet the scenic arrangements seemed to me to be rather too heterogeneous.

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It is certainly no easy matter to realize on the stage the encounter between Œdipus and Laius and their ensuing conflict. Nevertheless, I think that something better might have been found than the lamentable apparition of that horse's head made of cardboard. The anger of Œdipus becomes quite inexplicable and the end of Laius incomprehensible. The meeting of the hero with the Sphinx is another classical motif so often treated by painters and sculptors that one has the right to be exacting. Fleg has made the monster too feminine. Nor does the singer, who with bare arms leans against the cardboard rock while mechanics at the back manipulate a pair of giant butterfly wings, convey any hint of the anticipated formidable vision.

We cannot deny that as far as the ethereal is concerned the cinema has made us more difficult to please. Theatrical managers cannot compete with the films without taking refuge in intelligent stylization. If they cannot produce equivalent substitutes and transpositions of a very high order they are doomed to failure. It seems to me that the Opéra would have been well advised to make use of luminous décor to suggest those grand symbols instead of imprudently attempting to materialize them.

The performance was conducted with great authority and care by M. Philippe Gaubert, who brought every detail of the score to light.

He Knew When to Stop

By E. C. Sherburne

New York

ONCE I sat in a painter's studio and saw him spoil a picture. The worst of it was that even as he continued to pile the obvious upon the completely evident he was talking to me about the danger of carrying a painting too far. He did not have that final gift of the complete artist—an instinctive recognition of the time to stop. He even begged buyers to lend him his pictures so that he could finish them. The unwary did so only on peril of losing the effects that had induced them to make their purchases. So that painter never attained to the high place for which his talents seemed to destine him.

Forain was one of the rare ones who know when they have expressed their vision. In the exhibition of his paintings lasting at the Durand-Ruel galleries until May 2 one is struck by his artistic discretion. However high the tide of bitterness might have risen in his emotions during his execution of such a painting as "Le Charleston," with its contempt of a decadent society, his pictorial taste was not overwhelmed. So we get a composition that is magnificent in its balance of values, in its surrounding of the central area of glow where the two dancing figures are posturing with the ambiance of darks provided by the dull bank of sated spectators.

In the several courtroom scenes are the venal and callous types that Forain used as contrast with his supplicating victims of injustice. With savage finality he fixed these personages with single physical gestures that essentialized their characters. This is not explicit enough to be called caricature. The usurer's nose or clawlike hand becomes the dominant symbol of a trait. A shyster attorney is little more than a setting for a pair of vulture's eyes. Yet every value counts pictorially. At a distance the heartless array of malfeasance in office becomes an aggregation of accented heads which are as knowingly disposed in the aesthetic scheme as if they were blossoms in a flower piece. Forain's insistence that his pictures be seen as wholes —enforced by his withholding of the obvious detail at all times—requires the observer to return first and last to his compositional achievements.

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To go from Forain to the annual exhibition of the New York Water Color Club is to find oneself limiting one's search for values the more fully to enjoy some of the pictures. Here it is clear that the withholders of the exclamation point are the more likely to be heard amid the clamor for attention. A. Sheldon Pennoyer in "Corachita of Granada" casts large areas of his portrait into shadow. It is as if he established exquisitely a sample area of the red dress, with its overspread of black lace, and then said, "I leave the rest for the pleasures of your imagination." "Streets of New York," an evocation of a moist autumn day in Manhattan of the hansom-cab past, is Charles P. Gruppe's choicely colored bouquet to the observer's fancy or nostalgia.

Harrison Cady's "In the Blue Ridge Mountains" is as sparing of the obvious as a Japanese water color of one of the better, older schools. Here there is a confidence that line will express the receding planes of the hills, and calligraphic indications in scattered patches are sufficient to convey the qualities of the foreground herbage. "Near Wittenberg, N. Y.," by Walter Louis White, finds pastel tonalities enough to convey a lyrical impression of distant blue, yellow and pink fields against a vaporous range of hills that all but melts into the sky.

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Roy M. Mason, in "Going Out to the Blinds," with its two pairs of men in punts on a hazy morning, plays delightfully about the borders of indicated rather than completed statement. "Mangrove Snake," by Griswold Frelinghuysen, discovers the beauty of recurrent patterns of yellow in the coiled form of a dark serpent in a setting of green that is decked with white blossoms. In "Winter Landscape," by Fred Whitaker, we share the painter's pleasure in the waves of madder tones in the banks of weeds as they melt into the mists of an early snowstorm toward the dim forms of distant farm buildings. Luella Buros in "Across the Street" discerns harmonies within the narrow scope of the color scheme of some mean black and white houses.

Saul Raskin, in "East Side Pushcarts" unifies a bustling street scene by disposing his contituent elements in a chain of units. Further, he is reticent in his use of color, knowing that he need push only the middle valve down to have the music go round and round. In George Walter Dawson's "Purple Petunias" we share the painter's vision of the color of light, reflected and transmitted, that plays about the crisp blossoms. A simple scheme of green and cream suffices the pictorial purpose of E. O. McMullen in "Lifting Fog and Drifting Ice."

Feet on a Phantom Bridge

By Margaret Lloyd

I.

IS the gulf that lies between ballet and the modern dance an impassable canyon? The bridge that may one day span it a phantom structure? Or has its building already been begun, the foundations of one bridgehead carefully laid on the ballet shore, a few casual piles unintentionally driven on the modern side? Will both extremes, in their steady progress forward, eventually meet somewhere high over the valley, the cables which now stretch mythically out into the intangible half-world of unrealized dreams, materializing into the strong-tempered steel of actuality? Or will each continue a constructivist building of its own, individually up but never fraternally across?

The foregoing questionnaire is instigated by a retrospective survey of the past season of dance events in the United States, which discloses some cressets in the mist that would indicate, if not a possible future merger, at least parallel suspensions. The regional ballet companies, the new American Ballet of New York and the Metropolitan Opera Company, and the Littlefield Ballet of Philadelphia (now the Philadelphia Ballet)—all proclaim their desire to be contemporary and to be American, in ideology if not technique.

The first definite steps in modern technique have been taken by the visiting foreign ballet companies. Massine of the Ballet Russe, in his two essays in symphonic scenario, "Les Présages" and "Choreartium," was evidently trying to overlay the traditional technique with freer movement. Apart from the question of their musical bases—the Fifth Symphony of Tchaikovsky and the Fourth of Brahms—apart from their relative merits as dance compositions, how advanced is the actual choreography?

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In both, he has undoubtedly orchestrated his groups in the symphonic sense, and, by his arrangement of them, not as *corps de ballet* but as groups of individuals, acknowledged the modern influence. In movement, too, he has attained a broader sweep, a more virile line. More especially is this true of the second movement in "Choreartium," the Andante Sostenuto, which within its own limits is the most modern in feeling.

But how to reconcile *pointes* with plasticity? Would the removal of ballet slippers, the use of the half toe in bare feet, make it a truly modern composition? (Too often has this superimposing of old-fashioned plastique on the classical ballet been called modern dancing.) And if it did, would it then be justified as an interpretation of Brahms' Ballade in tones? The question of the choice of subject matter is inescapable. What has Choreartium (the art of dance) to do with a majestic symphony of more universal implication? It remains to be seen what Massine will do with Berlioz's "Symphonie Fantastique" (which he is now working on), wherein the narrative capacities of ballet can be drawn upon. Yet how far can this be made truly modern?

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Kurt Jooss of the Jooss European Ballet has gone several steps further. The first thing to be noticed in this company's performance was —no *pointes*, no elaborate technical feats, but modified ballet and much *von Laban*, totaling in a rather limited vocabulary of movement. The combination applied most appropriately to the little genre piece, "The Big City," and the two morality dance-dramas, "The Green Table" and its sequel, "The Mirror" —all indeed contemporary in scene and sentiment. In the new ballet, "Ballade," "feet turned out" was used in ironical emphasis of the archaic mood of the old French tale of the time of jongleurs and troubadours. This ballet, which would have been better received if it had been given a later place on the program, needed a setting. The costumes, the story, the action itself, called for castle walls and towers.

Whereas in the more modern ballets, the expression was complete without décor of any kind, except the famous green baize table (although where the Gentlemen in Black would have been without their characterizing masks is another question). In "Ballade," in the two lighter ballets, "A Waltz in Old Vienna" and "Johann Strauss Tonight!" the absence of setting was distinctly felt. These more frivolous ballets were not sufficient unto themselves. They were more a matter of steps and patterns than of movement, which speaks for itself —hence the lack. They were in essence not at all contemporaneous.

Kurt Jooss frankly seeks a fusion of modern movement with ballet. His best productions are modern in conception, design and expression. But the technique rests very much on the basis of ballet training, with, as in the case of Massine, applied von Laban.

Otto Ashermann, Viennese dancer now resident in Boston, who studied at the Jooss School at Dartington Hall last summer, had some illuminating things to say on this subject. "There is no objection to this fusion of techniques," he said, "when it is done by a genius like Jooss. But i the hands of the mediocre, it becomes a hybrid, not a fused and finished form.

"Out of the old, the modern grows. There are two distinctions. Jooss differentiates between centrifugal and peripheral movement. The classical ballet is absolutely objective, completely removed from personal feeling, in other words, peripheral. The modern movement is subjective or centrifugal, sometimes too personal, too laden with the dancer's own emotion, unless well under control. Thus in combining the strict impersonality the purity and beauty of style inherent in the classical technique, with the controlled emotion and plastic expression of the modern, Jooss feels that he attains the art form requisite for theater presentation.

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"Because the ballet is so far removed from the center, or personality, because it is wholly exterior, decorative, a ballet dancer trying to express emotion sometimes gets very watery or soupy. He needs experience in centrifugal dancing. The modern dancer, on the other hand, filled with the passion of human living, needs the regulation and direction of the peripheral approach.

"Dancers, indeed," he continued, "need to know everything, to acquire more facets of expression. They need a knowledge of all the arts as well as all phases of their own. Modern dancers need the peripheral quality for purity and clarity of movement. The ballet dancer needs to enlarge and free his vocabulary of movement from rigidity and lack of expressional power."

(This is the first of three articles. The others will appear in early issues.)

Ballet and Concert in New York

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

AT THE Metropolitan Opera House Col. W. de Basil's Ballet Russe is now in the midst of a spring fortnight. So far, the repertory has consisted of such established favorites, inherited directly in some instances from Diaghileff, as "Schéhérazade," "Les Sylphides," "Le Lac des Cygnes," "La Boutique Fantasque," "Cotillon," "Pétrouchka" and the Polovtsian Dances from "Prince Igor," plus two works that originated with this company—"Choreartium" and "Union Pacific."

In the performances the company has maintained its high standard and won deserved applause from large audiences. For the writer, however, the most engrossing item so far has been "Choreartium," which seems to improve with further acquaintance. Of course, it was a venturesome undertaking for Leonide Massine to provide the Fourth Symphony of Brahms with a choregraphic obbligato, but repeated observation of his achievement only persuades one more fully that he has performed his task with insight, skill, tact and constructive imagination.

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Massine's choregraphy is less a visual interpretation of the music than a visual supplement thereto, its patterns deftly arranged to harmonize with the musical structure. Take, for instance, the changes by the processional line of dancers in the Andante to correspond with changes of key and instrumental coloring. The choregrapher is successful, too, in adapting the movements of the dancers to the intricacies of Brahms's polyphony. Only in the concluding Passacaglia does it still seem to me that the idea of a theme with variations might with advantage have been made a little plainer to the eye in conformity to the orchestral weavings.

Objection is made to "Union Pacific" on the ground that instead of presenting an authentically American picture of a determining episode of our western history, it offers a parody. The answer to that is both legitimate and easy. The Russian composer, Nabokoff, basing his score largely on popular songs of 70 years ago, and the American Mat-Leish, designing the action, have together worked out a short satiric and humorous strip, staged with the resources of Russian ballet, which is often irresistibly funny and certainly no more an impertinence than Mark Twain's idiosyncratic view of European things in "Innocents Abroad."

On the evening of the 13th the League of Composers, occupying as usual the hall of the French Institute, gave its final concert of the season, when the entire program was performed by the excellent Pro Arte Quartet of Brussels. Novelties for New York were a string quartet by Werner Josten, composed in 1934, and one by Darius Milhaud, composed a year later. Both proved to be adroitly written and interesting works—Mr. Josten's rhythmically and harmonically rich, if somewhat strained in its avoidance of anything like the commonplace; M. Milhaud's marked by his customary spontaneity and also by a more or less ironic use of melody. To round out the program the Pro Arte people played Henry Cowell's "Mosaic" Quartet and Berg's "Lyrische Suite."

A novelty figured also on the program offered by the New York Women's Symphony Orchestra, Miss Antonia Brico conducting, at their concluding concert of the season on the evening of the 14th in Carnegie Hall. This was a setting by Elinor Remick Warren of Edna St. Vincent Millay's poem, "The Harp Weaver." Composed for baritone solo, women's chorus and orchestra, it was well performed by Raoul Nadeau, the Treble Clef Chorus of the White Plains Contemporary Club, and Miss Brico's own forces.

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Mrs. Warren's "choral ballad" is gratefully written for the voices, melodious, fluent and well orchestrated, although the music is reasonably expressive, there is nothing especially arresting about it and nothing in any respect unusual—unless absence of modernistic devices is to be held up as unusual. The concert brought forward also Mendelssohn's "Italian" Symphony, Järnefelt's "Praeludium," César Franck's "Les Eolides," and Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Russian Easter" Overture.

Mr. Toscanini, whose Philharmonic-Symphony incumbency is drawing to a close, elected for his last Thursday night concert but one (the 16th, in Carnegie Hall), to devote his entire program to Debussy. Besides such well-known numbers as "The Afternoon of a Faun," "Clouds," "Festivals," "Ibéria" and "La Mer," the batonist pressed into service the less familiar "Cour des Lys" from the music composed by Debussy for Gabriele d'Annunzio's "mystery" play, "Le Martyre de St. Sébastien" and his setting of a French translation of Rosetti's "Blessed Damozel."

It must be admitted that the last-named, though an early work, written before Debussy had evolved his individual style, proved more vital today than the late "St. Sébastien" excerpt. It also profited by an excellent choral and orchestral execution (the chorus was from the Schola Cantorum) and the acceptable singing of the soloists, the Misses Bidu Sayo and Rose Bampton.

Admirable, of course, were the performances of the familiar pieces. Yet an entire Debussy program is something of an ordeal for all concerned, and one felt that Mr. Toscanini himself has risen to greater interpretative heights when he has had to deal with single numbers by the French master.

London Art Exhibitions

By Frank Rutter

London

AT THE age of 76, W. R. Sickert is still the most-talked-of painter living in England today, and his production shows no sign of any failing of his powers of eye, hand or mind. Last year he resigned his membership of the Royal Academy—after duly depositing his diploma work—because he differed from the president and council on a fundamental question. Since then he has been busily painting at his home in Thanet, and the fruits of his labor—16 oil paintings, some of large size—are now being exhibited at the Leicester Galleries.

After leaving school and before he became the pupil of Whistler, Sickert was for a short time on the stage, playing small parts chiefly in Shakespearean productions, and he has always retained his love of the theater. In this exhibition of his most recent works, several paintings have been inspired by the theater.

One of the most interesting compositions is a broadly handled impression of "Jessica Tandy and John Gielgud in 'Hamlet'", in which flashing blacks break out from a restrained color scheme of pinks, greens and pale yellow. Magnificent contrasts of greens and crimsons give a special color opulence to a wittily characterized group of "Paul Robeson and Peggy Ashcroft in 'Othello'," while the largest painting of all is another summary, full-length standing portrait of Miss Gwen Frangçon Davies equally characteristic though quite different from the one already in the Tate Gallery.

But it is not only in the theater that Sickert finds opportunity to express his love of drama and character. He has always been ready to seek these out in the incidents of everyday life, and it is this dramatic touch, added to his brilliance and inventive power as a colorist, that has given Sickert the unique place he holds among the painters of today. What he can do with tones, almost without color, is shown by his large picture entitled "Black and White." This portrays a miner embracing his wife after a "staydown" strike, and while the rendering of the forms and light-and-shade delight his fellow-artists, a still larger public responds to the appeal of the subject, which turns the spectator's mind to tragedy, joy and a dozen other things that matter very much in the life of today.

Unable to get about much, Sickert now draws inspiration for paintings not only from news photographs but also from old prints and illustrations of Victorian days. These he has a genius for converting into thoroughly personal works, some being very near to satire, like the painting of a Victorian dinner party entitled "Second Course," while others are delicately colored views, like "Chain Pier, Brighton," or the huge interior of "The Standard Theater, Shoreditch, 1844." But whatever his point of departure may be, Sickert usually ends up by giving us a painting distinguished by brilliant, luminous color, decorative design and witty invention and characterization.

Henry Rushbury, R. A., who now enjoys a réputation second only to Muirhead Bone's as a draftsman and etcher, is holding an exhibition of his drawings of England and Spain at the new Connel Galleries, 56 Conduit Street. While he tends to adhere to the classical tradition in the probity of his draftsmanship and the dignity of his style, there is a power and fire in the best of Rushbury's drawings which give a personal charm and distinction to these compositions.

Vittorio Giannini's "Theodore Roosevelt Symphony" will be performed April 30, at the Festival of American Music at the Eastman School of Music, Rochester, N. Y. Mr. Giannini's work was written for the dedication this past winter of the Roosevelt Memorial Wing of the Natural History Museum, New York City. It was performed on the radio at that time in conjunction with the dedication ceremonies but has not yet been presented in a public auditorium.

Revues and Lord Acton

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

IN HER admirable book on "Salisbury Plain," Miss Ella Noyes describes Stonehenge as a group of stones perched "on the brow of a little swell." The description might equally apply to the tall hat of Mr Nelson Keys, the chief comedian of the new revue, "Spread It Abroad," at the Saville Theater.

Mr. Keys is small, and he is dapper, and he is never better than when he is not himself. He is probably the best mimic on the English stage, and in the present show, like the Duke of Buckingham, he is a man so various that he seems to be, not one, but all mankind's epitome. The censor is to be congratulated on the broadmindedness which has allowed some of Mr. Keys's impersonations.

But, on the whole, Mr. Keys's material is not of the best quality. That of Miss Ivy St. Helier, one of his two leading ladies, is, on the other hand, brilliant—or Miss St. Helier's skill makes it seem so. Miss Dorothy Dickson, too, plays with a nice sense of comedy, and sings and dances with much charm.

The book which Mr. Herbert Farjeon has written for the show has come in for a great deal of praise. It is continuously witty and intelligent, and in one or two instances—as, for example, in its song, "Liberty Hall," a skit on modern theories of education—it achieves a cleverness and point rarely reached in revue. But its appeal is somewhat dulled by the fact that it is, like the historical lectures of the eminent Lord Acton, constantly allusive, and unless the audience takes these allusions, the point is apt to be lost. Properly to appreciate Mr. Farjeon's wit, playgoers should be able instantly to understand references to Bertrand Russell, Evelyn Waugh, Wild West radio songs, Flora Robson, Gladys Cooper, sundry dramatic critics, Miss Stella Churchill and a dozen other people. Even then some of the performance will be above their heads. We are still puzzled by the sketch of a couple of opera singers called "Reunion in Covent Garden."

H. H.

Saville Theater—William Walker's Revue, **Spread It Abroad**, Book and Lyrics by Herbert Farjeon, Music by William Walker, Dresses by Norman Edwards, Dances and Ballets by Walter Gore, Décor by Coombe. Directed by C. Denis Freeman. Presented April 1, 1936.

"Arts in the Theater," the institute to be conducted at Triuna Island on Lake George next summer, offers a prize of $50 and rehearsal with a view to public production, for the best submitted original short work for the theater combining the features of poetry, music, dance and design. Texts may be submitted before June 1 to the director of the Institute, Thomas H. Dickinson, at Nod Hill, Wilton, Conn.

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The Political Parade

Borah Shies Off Landon Liberal Bait; William Allen White Tries His Hand; Hoover Antipathy Regarded as Blessing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 21—Liberal supporters of Gov. Alf M. Landon of Kansas, candidate for the Republican nomination for the Presidency, are trying to forge a link between him and Senator William E. Borah of Idaho. They are finding it a difficult task.

William Allen White, veteran Kansas editor and progressive, who is slated to be Landon-member of the Cleveland Resolutions Committee, and perhaps its chairman, this week end called on Senator Borah to urge that he and Governor Landon compare their views to see if they do not agree on a surprisingly large number of issues.

Mr. White urged Senator Borah to accept a post on the platform committee, with a view to shaping policies upon which Governor Landon, or another, would stand. But Senator Borah today appeared to reject the proposals, and at the same time turn a cool shoulder to the whole Landon overture.

Candidate Counts With Him

"Naturally," he said, "I'm interested in the platform but after all a platform doesn't mean anything much unless you know who is going to stand on it. I'm more interested in the latter proposition just now."

This statement plainly indicates that Senator Borah refuses to subordinate his own presidential campaign, either because he is seriously seeking the nomination, or because he knows that to step down as a fighting candidate would greatly diminish his actual influence.

So long as he remains a vote-getting threat, as in Wisconsin, Illinois, and Nebraska, his voice has influence in party circles. His statement also intimates that his privately-voiced opposition to Governor Landon still dominates, and that Mr. White's flag of truce has been sent back—either tactically or definitely.

Close supporters of the Kansas Governor have asserted all along that his views were genuinely progressive, and that the flocking of conservative leaders to his support was not an accurate indications of his real policies.

Adds to Embarrassment

Their embarrassment has risen as eastern "Old-Guard" leader after leader has emerged with open or guarded endorsements of Governor Landon.

The early support of William Randolph Hearst was written down universally as a dubious advantage, and now it is complicated by accolades from state committeemen in the East, individuals like Governor Douglass Buck of Delaware, and other connections of conservative forces.

At the same time, an extensive "whispering campaign"—which often rose above a whisper—went around connecting Governor Landon with "Standard Oil," linking him with Harry F. Sinclair, who was tried for participation in the Teapot Dome scandal, and in general asserting that "Alf Landon is smeared with oil."

Call Him Off Independent

The Governor's friends hotly retort that his career has been that of an oil independent, often in conflict with the major companies. Despite this, Senator Borah went farther than other public speakers in accusing "Standard Oil" of buying the Republican delegates from Oklahoma, who endorsed Governor Landon.

Nevertheless, Mr. White, as an old friend of Senator Borah, prospective chief drafter of the Landon platform, was able to make a strong appeal on behalf of his candidate. To him, as to other progressive backers of Governor Landon, Senator Borah has been barking up the wrong tree in his indirect attacks on the Kansas Governor.

They believe that the veteran Idaho liberal and Governor Landon belong together, with Senator Borah, offsetting the strong pulls of conservatism from the East.

Ideal But Unlikely

Such a combination would, of course, be politically ideal. But there is no indication that Senator Borah has changed his views about Governor Landon, or that the genial persuasiveness of Mr. White had any effect. He is said to have urged Senator Borah to be a delegate to the convention and to take a place on the platform committee.

However, Mr. White's call on Senator Borah marks the beginning of a campaign of Landon-supporters to establish his claim to Liberalism. They are anxious to counteract in every possible way the charges that Governor Landon is controlled by the "Old Guard." They are especially delighted at the known hostility of Mr. Hoover to Governor Landon, for to them it means a break with the "Old Deal" of the last administration, which is supposed to be politically desirable.

Landon Progressives Active

With Mr. White thrust into the limelight as possibly leading member of the resolutions committee, the drive of Landon progressives is under way. But it would be genuinely successful should Senator Borah either be taken into camp, or his support of the ticket after the Cleveland convention be assured. It is to be expected that if Senator Borah is to agree, he will demand his price, which will be unequivocal Landon commitments against "the interests" and an old-fashioned progressive platform.

The most important Republican meeting preceding the Cleveland convention began today with the meeting of the arrangements committee, also held at Cleveland. The Landon forces, led by John D. M. Hamilton, national committeeman from Kansas, are running C. Wayland Brooks, successful Republican nominee for the governorship of Illinois, as keynoter.

Old Guard Hangs On

But Old Guard leaders, while they tacitly favor Governor Landon as the most available candidate, are not willing to relinquish control to his aggressive managers. So they are supporting Senator Frederick Steiwer, of Oregon, for the key role.

Compromise candidates are also in the field. Permanent chairman, also to be selected by the arrangements committee, will probably come from the East, which is likely to get few other crumbs of comfort at Cleveland as the effort is made to lure, pacify, and reward the pivotal states of the Middle West.

Mr. Hamilton today withdrew from his functions as general counsel of the Republican National Committee in so far as they concern questions related to contested delegations. Henry P. Fletcher, the party chairman, recognized the impropriety of a strong partisan ruling on the credentials of delegations, and invited Arthur M. Curtis, national committeeman from Missouri, to fill the role.

Meantime, the political debate in Washington waged hotly. Finding the Senate, even an inadequate forum for the attack on politics in relief, Senator Robert D. Carey of Wyoming today released a statement through the Republican National Committee, declaring that the National Emergency Council is "nothing more than a nationwide political machine, operated to build support for President Roosevelt."

He said the NEC keeps track of political developments in all parts of the country, under "high-priced" state directors. The director for Wyoming, Senator Carey said, receives $6800 and has "high-priced" assistants.

A total of $2,870,000, he said, has been allotted for this "news-gathering and propaganda-spreading agency for Postmaster General Farley."

Minnesota Completes Uninstructed Delegation

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 21 (AP)—Four delegates-at-large to the national convention, uninstructed and unpledged, were elected by the state Republican conclave April 18 after the Assembly adopted a platform and listened to speeches attacking the administrations of President Roosevelt and Gov. Floyd B. Olson.

Selection of the delegates completed Minnesota's group of 22 to the national meeting in Cleveland, June 9. All are uninstructed. The only woman of the four delegates selected was Mrs. Margaret Culkin Banning, noted author of Duluth. Eleven presidential electors to go on the November ballot also were chosen.

The party's state platform urged abolition of the state levy on real estate and personal property, demanded a conservation commission unsullied by politics, and urged establishment of a statewide police system. Delegates also adopted a resolution opposing dismemberment of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad. No candidates were indorsed.

Arizona G. O. P. Delegates Will Be Uninstructed

PHOENIX, Ariz., April 20 (AP)—The Republican Party of Arizona voted Saturday to send its six delegates uninstructed to the national convention at Cleveland.

Mrs. Vilma Hoyal, of Douglas, director of women's activities for the Republican National Committee, won re-election as national committeewoman.

Ned Creighton was re-elected national committeeman unanimously.

A resolution condemned "the one man rule of our country being attempted by Franklin D. Roosevelt, the communistic regimentation of the people," and "the inevitable dictatorship toward which the machinations of said Roosevelt are inescapably directed."

Landon Mum on Rumor

TOPEKA, Kan., April 21 (AP) Gov. Alf M. Landon declined comment April 19 on assertion of Arthur B. Dunne and Edward S. Shattuck, candidates for places on an uninstructed delegation to the Republican national convention, that the Kansas Governor's name had been put on the California presidential primary ballot "in direct opposition to his expressed wishes."

Borah Omits Maryland

WASHINGTON, April 21 (AP)—Carl G. Bachmann, head of the Borah-for-President National Committee, announced April 18 the Idaho Senator would forgo entry in the Maryland presidential preference primary.

Kansas Stadium Begun

Kansas State Teachers College at Emporia, has started work on a $60,000 athletic stadium.

N. Y. Schools Win Censure, Praise From Educators

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 21—New York City public schools were both censured and praised by ten educators chosen from private as well as municipal schools who spoke yesterday in the first of three panel discussions arranged by the Public Education Association.

Mrs. Henry S. Pascal of the United Parents' Association congratulated the school on having substituted "realistic" subjects like the corner grocery, courtesy in the subway and co-operation with the policemen on the beat for former study projects on Indians and Esquimaux. But Mrs. Pascal thinks there are backward schools as well as backward homes and that not enough of the good of the home is welcomed into the procedure of the schools.

More Teachers Needed

Dr. Lester Dix, associate director of the Lincoln School, charged the public school with having "too slim a personnel," stating that "subjects can be debauched rather than developed in classrooms where 50 students have to be accommodated at one time." Dr. Dix said the teaching staff should be doubled and could be if the public would reduce its consumption of chewing gum, cosmetics and pop.

Frederick D. Crooker, teacher at the Robert E. Simon High School, stated that not enough attention is paid to the actual physical hunger of school children and Dr. John H. Denbigh, principal of the Packer Collegiate Institute, declared too many children are kept at books who really want vocational education.

Steps Toward Goal

Miss Helen Parkhurst, principal of The Dalton School, urged parents and teachers to regard subjects in the curriculum not as ends in themselves but as the means to a constant, continual social process and activity.

Dr. V. T. Thayer, educational director of the Ethical Culture School, said in his keynote address that the school should provide for the child training in the significance of social economic operations, shared experience with adults, moral security through understanding of the family, community and world relationships, security of working procedures, and security of a work-a-day philosophy built on a knowledge of history, literature, and the arts.

Ban on Capitalism Won't End Wars, Berle Maintains

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 21—Abolition of private property would not end war, Adolf A. Berle Jr., chamberlain of New York City, told members of the Foreign Policy Association as they considered the question, "Can We Have Peace Under Capitalism?" at the Biltmore Hotel here last night. Communist Soviet Russia has not been more pacific than capitalist England or the United States, he said.

Mr. Berle's statement was challenged by Harold J. Laski, professor of political science, University of London, who held that there was an "inescapable connection between capitalism and war."

Attacks Capitalism

"This is not to say that any state or any capitalist deliberately seeks war," Professor Laski said. "It is rather that the system in which they are involved drives them to policies that make war. There is no unified interest in a society of capitalist states. Each requires sovereignty to protect its special claims. Sovereignty implies irresponsibility—the international anarchy that we know. And it is the clear lesson of the part that international anarchy means war."

Joining with Mr. Berle in denying that capitalism was more productive of war than Communism, Eustace Seligman, attorney and director of the Foreign Policy Association, declared that since wars have existed before the advent of capitalism, they must be due to causes independent of capitalism.

Two Roads to Peace

"The only permanent solution to war is to work out machinery to remove inequalities between nations which become so great as to require correction," Mr. Seligman said. "This can be accomplished in two ways: first, by changing territorial boundaries by mutual consent; and, second, by making boundaries less important.

"As an indication of the method of changing boundaries by mutual consent, why should not existing colonies be redistributed among the nations in proportion to their needs, or why should not all colonies, as an alternative, be made independent so that all nations could benefit equally from their trade?

Boundaries and Immigration

"To make boundaries less important, why should not valuable raw materials possessed by some nations be shared with others to equalize the distribution of such wealth? Again, could not immigration restrictions be greatly modified? Our present wall against immigration, for example, makes more difficult the population problem of Italy, and should we not in fairness change this policy?"

Arguments presented during the discussion were summarized by William Allen White, editor of the Emporia (Kan.) Gazette, who held that war could not be abolished until "the children of the world are taught that man has some other quality besides the acquisitive."

Savannah's Population

The population of Savannah, Georgia's second-largest city, and its environs is 107,860.

New Big Plane Dwarfs Auto

American Airlines 24-Passenger Air Liner

Transport Planes Double Their Passenger Capacity

Aviation Comment

If a tube could be fastened to a typical Douglas American air transport plane and then blown so that the plane would increase proportionally to hold twice as many passengers as it now holds, 12, this process would typify the enlargement which is taking place in the "flying stock" of several American airlines.

Over the past week end the first of the new larger 24-passenger planes rolled out of Santa Monica, Calif., for delivery to American Airlines. Nineteen more will follow at the rate of about one a week. Six of these planes will be "sleepers" capable of accommodating eight recumbent persons. The remainder of the planes will accommodate 22 passengers in daytime service.

Sometime in August or later when this order is finished the Douglas Company will start building another fleet of these planes for United Air Lines.

The 24-passenger planes will be used, of course, on routes where traffic warrants their use. At the same time, they are going to solve a few problems for the airlines. In the past they have often had to refuse business merely because they didn't have the equipment to handle it. For instance, 20 potential passengers might apply for a New York-Chicago run. The airlines could only accept 14 since that is all its planes could carry. The other six passages, which would not have been accepted previously, will now be able to be booked on the new 24-passenger planes. "Second sections" on airlines previously were rare, except, of course, if there were enough passengers to fill a second plane.

Air travel peaks occur similar to other travel peaks, usually on week-ends or days before holidays. At a proportionately slightly higher operating cost two airlines now have a plane which is able to handle these air traffic peaks.

The first American Airlines Douglas plane will shortly be placed on a New York-Chicago run where it will operate on a 3 hour and 50 minute schedule. The first plane is a "sleeper" capable of accommodating eight persons at night. On the Chicago run it will acquaint a portion of the traveling public with sleeper facilities until duplicates are placed on the New York-Dallas-Los Angeles run.

The United Air Lines planes will be placed in service later on the New York-Chicago-Salt Lake City-San Francisco runs of the company. American expects to be able to depart from New York or Los Angeles at 5 p. m., arriving at the other end of the line at about 8 a. m. the next morning. The same plane will operate from coast to coast.

* * *

"Flight Strip" Program Moves On

The plan to sprinkle our highway routes with airfields at 15-mile or greater intervals now enters its second stage in presentation to state highway officials all over the United States. Winning the favor of this group will mean a lot to the project since these men will probably be responsible for building and maintaining these airports.

Flight strips, which were pioneered by Col. Stedman Shumway Hanks, member of the committee for aeronautics for Massachusetts, will be flat areas from 200 to 800 feet wide and from 1800 to 5000 feet long adjacent to the major highways and spaced from 15 to 50 miles apart on public land.

Under existing methods federal and state funds are spent jointly for highway development and it is felt that flight strips could be built and maintained under the same auspices. These flight strips will not be known as airports, emergency landing fields or air parks in the ordinary sense, so that they will not be under the jurisdiction of the Department of Commerce. The federal or state bureaux should, however, approve the locations, it is thought.

Massachusetts, under Colonel Hanks's guidance, has selected 40 possible sites alongside its main highways for flight strips. Locations are soon to be checked by federal and state aviation technical advisers and plans laid out according to the standard plans and specifications of the Department of Public Works of Massachusetts.

Air tourism for private individuals is not very far away. The planning for flight strips at this stage seems a long-sighted policy and one which will avoid the same mistakes which occurred in highway planning. In the future we may visualize the air touring family departing with the automobile road map spread on its laps with flight strips also carefully blocked in for their "hop to hop" transcontinental tour.

Florida Beating Told At Flogging Trial Of Seven Policemen

BARTOW, Fla., April 21 (AP)—A 57-year-old Socialist-Labor organizer's story of abduction and beating by a tar-and-feather gang enlivened the trial of seven former Tampa policemen today.

The witness, Sam Rogers, pointed out a defendant, C. W. Carlisle, as one of the men who delivered him to floggers. Rogers testified he and two other organizers, Joseph Shoemaker and E. F. Poulnot, were hustled to a wooded spot several miles from Tampa, smeared with tar and coated with feathers after being beaten. Shoemaker died.

Six of the former policemen are on trial charged with kidnaping Poulnot. The seventh, former Police Chief R. G. Tittsworth, is charged with being an accessory.

The three men previously had been taken to police headquarters at Tampa for questioning about possible communistic activities after officers, without a warrant, raided a meeting of the Modern Democrats, coalition political organization.

Philadelphia Pupils Study World Affairs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 20—Girls of William Penn High School are interested in what is going on in the world, both in the United States and abroad. There are many subjects about which they wish to learn.

To help to find the answers they have organized a Contemporary Club, under the sponsorship of Mrs. Dorothy Walker, of the social studies department.

At the club's opening meeting the Rhineland situation was discussed. The British Vice-Consul, Theodore H. Fox, is scheduled to address the meeting soon, and plans are being made to obtain speakers from the Young Voters' League.

The stated aim of the club is to study current problems, particularly international problems. "Our relation to those international problems will be stressed," says Mrs. Walker, "since the girls are tremendously interested in the general peace question and in peace conferences that have been held recently in the city."

Williamsburg to Continue Virginia Court Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSBURG, Va., — Williamsburg plans a citizens' committee of 35 persons to continue as an annual event the Virginia court season inaugurated last year. Mayor Channing M. Hall will choose the 35. There will also be an advisory committee chosen from the community in general.

The Virginia court season is intended to be to Williamsburg what the apple blossom festival is to Winchester. The outstanding feature of the court season is the portrayal of colonial times and the social life of the pre-Revolutionary period.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

COLLECT liberal commissions selling famous Olovnit knit sportswear suits, polo shirts, lingerie, skirts, blouses, pajamas, hosiery direct from factory; low prices; unsurpassed values. SHAUGHNESSY KNITTING CO., Dept. A-128, Watertown, N. Y.

TO LET—FURNISHED

TOP FLOOR, 9-room apartment, completely and gorgeously furnished; city, ocean and mountain view; rent includes chauffeur, cook and butler for June, July and August. MRS I. WARNER, 450 North Rossmore Ave., Los Angeles, Calif

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30c a line for one or two insertions. 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

ROOM-MATE wanted by two young business men: airy apartment; two blocks from Harvard Square; only $4 per week. Write K. BRUCE, Fairfax Hall, Cambridge, Mass.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

N. Y. C.—Attractive three rooms, radio, apartment roof garden; May-October; reasonable; near all transportation East Side. Rhinelander 4-8003.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 15 W. 95th St.—1 and 3-room apts., all improvements; suitable practitioner; near church, subway. RIverside 9-3851.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

GOOD home, food, attention given child; schools and church accessible; references exchanged. MRS. CARL YOE, 146 Madison Road, Scarsdale, N. Y. Tel. Scarsdale 3470-W.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

HOUSES-BUNGALOWS for rent, modern, fully furnished Long Island Sound; beautiful location, private beach, safe bathing; plenty of shade, PRINGLE, Miller Place, Long Island.

COUNTRY BOARD

HOME with beautiful surroundings wishes guests; good board, $10 per week; open all year. MRS. BEULAH FULLER, Wellsboro, Pa., R. D. 6.

REAL country home, beautifully furnished, fresh milk, own cows, excellent board, boating, bathing, summer guests. Address MRS. WALLACE GEORGE MATTESON, Center Moriches, Long Island, N. Y.

WHITE TURKEY INN

Situated in the lower Berkshires

Here you will find an atmosphere of peace and tranquillity. The Inn was built in 1780—Furnished with antiques. Excellent food fresh from the farm. Old-fashioned New England hospitality. Booklet, map, rates on request.

Mr. or Mrs. Harry Davega, Danbury, Conn.

ELEVATORS

ELECTRIC Home LIFT McLauthlin Co. Fulton Street Boston CAPitol 3760

For those who prefer not to climb stairs.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

MISS ARNSON AGENCY, 431 Riverside Drive (115th), nurses governesses, infants' nurses, home assistants N Y C. Un. 4-5242.

FURNITURE

SEVEN floors of furniture bargains, living rooms, dining rooms, studio couches, odd chairs, priced low for clearance; cash or convenient terms. ALVIN WAREHOUSE, 205 Lexington Ave. at 32nd St., New York City.

FURRIERS

FLEMING'S FURS COLD STORAGE Repairing, Remodeling, Ready-made garments at low summer rates. 345 7th Ave., N Y. C. (4th Floor). PE. 6-2279

HELP WANTED—MEN

YOUNG MAN, well recommended, Christian Scientist, with nursing experience, to assist in established sanatorium for Christian Scientists. Write X-33, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

NURSE-Governess, experienced, conscientious, intelligent, kind, for child age 4½; references, 250 West 85th St., Apt. 11-D, New York City. Telephone Trafalgar 7-4179.

NURSE with practical experience is wanted in comfortable home care infant; Christian Scientist preferred. Write Box L-9, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

HOUSES TO LET

JAMAICA PLAIN—For rent, house, ten rooms perfect order; excellent neighborhood; low rent Tel JAM 0726

JEWELERS

WATCH Clock and Jewelry Repairing. Expert Personal Work—Reasonable prices. Arthur W. Fitt, 26 West St., Boston.

MUSICIANS WANTED

PIANIST WANTED—Christian Scientist preferred; state qualifications fully. Apply for audition to Chairman of Music Committee, First Church of Christ, Scientist, Patchogue, N. Y.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

PUBLIC NOTICES

CITY of BOSTON

Party Primary Call

Board of Election Commissioners.
111 City Hall Annex.
Boston, April 17, 1936.

IN ACCORDANCE with the provisions of law, notice is hereby given that meetings of members of the political parties in this city, qualified to vote, will be held in the several polling places designated for the purpose by the Board of Election Commissioners on

Tuesday, the 28th Day of April, 1936

and all such members will on such date, in the several precincts in which they are entitled to vote, give in their votes for Delegates-at-Large and Alternate Delegates-at-Large to the National Conventions, for District Delegates and Alternate District Delegates to the National Conventions, for members of the State Committee and Ward Committees, and for Delegates to the Pre-Primary Conventions.

PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE

Preference for Democratic Candidate for President of the United States.
Preference for Republican Candidate for President of the United States.

The polls at such meetings will open at 8 o'clock A. M. and will close at 8 o'clock P. M.

The polling places at said meetings will be the same as the ones used at the City Election held on November 5th, 1935, except in the following instances: Ward 3, Precinct 14; Ward 4, Precinct 10; Ward 5, Precinct 13; Ward 14, Precinct 10. In these precincts the voters will be notified where such meetings will be held.

DAVID B. SHAW,
DANIEL H. ROSE,
FREDERIC E. DOWLING,
FRANCIS B. McKINNEY,
Board of Election Commissioners.

REAL ESTATE

FLUSHING, N Y.—Modern home; 3 minutes to First Church: will SELL, SWAP or RENT for country place; four master bedrooms, one maid's room; 2-car garage; large lot, 75' x 100', well planted finest residential location. Write C. K. WOODBRIDGE, 71 Water St., New York City.

LARGE barn, 2 acres, highway, suitable remodeling for business or residence; $1800, small cash. AIKEN, West Redding, Conn.

PEACEFUL, secluded retreat, 130 acres, good 7-room house, bath, good water, 2-car garage, antique furniture; brook, woods, fruit trees; foothills Berkshires, 100 miles Manhattan; $2500 cash and $500 yearly for 5 years or $4500 spot cash. DIBBLE, 11 W. 42nd St., New York City.

ROOMS TO LET

BROOKLYN, N. Y. (Flatbush)—Attractive room adjoining bathroom; kitchen and living room privileges; no other roomers; refined home; good neighborhood; near church, subway; business woman preferred. Write Box P-6, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

HOLLIS, N. Y., 195-08 100th Ave.—Attractive furnished room in private home. Phone Hollis 5-5428.

N. Y. C., 201 W. 107th St.—Beautiful studio room for single settled business woman; near church; convenient transportation. Call after 5:30 p. m.

N. Y. C., 502 W. 113th (Columbia)—Immaculate studios, light, airy, homelike; church; conv.; elev., 2-7 p.m. University 4-8682—6A.

N. Y. C., 500 W. 157th—Suitable one or two; pleasant, private, reasonable; elevator; board if desired. BLEW, Apt. 52.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COOK—Competent, experienced (not housework). Write Box G-7, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

EXPERIENCED nurse-companion, housekeeping clerical work, typist; location immaterial. L. NICHOLS, 700 Morgan St., Elizabeth City, N. C. Tel. 706-J.

EXPERIENCED houseworker-cook, colored, desires position, city, country; dependable and intelligent; refs. Edgecombe 4-1625, N. Y. C.

N H, young woman wishes position small family or companion housekeeper; Christian Scientists preferred; refs. C-8, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston

SUMMER HOMES

SEAFORD, LONG ISLAND, N. Y., near Jones Beach—Furnished five-room house, bath, extra lavatory, three large bedrooms, fireplace, furnace, gas, electricity, garden; May to October; reasonable. Call daily or Sunday after 2 P. M. KAHN, South Jackson Avenue, Seaford. Tel. Wantagh 136-M

TYPEWRITERS

GOOD typewriters, large or portable, rented, 3 mos. $5; privilege buying. BACK BAY TYPEWRITER EX., 334 Boylston, Boston. Com. 8390.

TYPEWRITERS Bought, Sold and Rented, Repairing Arcade Typewriter 89 Bovision St. Boston

VACUUM CLEANERS

VACUUM CLEANERS, electric sewing machines, known makes, new, rebuilt, from $8.50. LEXINGTON MFG., 116 East 28th, New York City, Lexington 2-0230.

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and Africa

ENGLAND

BOURNEMOUTH 'PHONE 886
DERBY ROAD WIMBLEDON HALL
(East Cliff)

Beautiful for situation; the joy of the East Cliff; 4 minutes Christian Science church; hot and cold all rooms, central heating; dining room accommodates 100; fine large sun lounge. Winter from 2½ gns., Spring 2½ gns., Summer 3 gns; well recommended; tariff. S. M. Horspool.

BOURNEMOUTH
EAST CLIFF *Lynton Court*

Next Door Christian Science church

46 Rooms (16 due south, 8 ground floor), 4 lounges, recreation room, acre grounds. Everything for perfect holiday Winter From 2½ Guineas C. S. HOSIER.

BOURNEMOUTH
GERVIS RD. EAST YENTON

Every conceivable comfort at this well-organised establishment. Every bedroom centrally heated. Noted for excellent food, perfectly cooked. 3 mins. sea, 4 mins. from Christian Science church. Tel. 7752. MR. & MRS. F. H. BENN.

ENGLAND
(Continued)

BOURNEMOUTH
POOLE ROAD ARNCOTT HALL

A modern, comfortable hotel; 45 bedrooms, hot and cold water, radiators, private bathrooms electric lift; tennis; near sea, beach huts; inclusive terms from 3 gns.

BOURNEMOUTH—Sunshine Corner. Overcliff Drive, facing sea; separate tables; attentive service. Mr. and Mrs. Morgan. 'Phone Southbourne 1644.

BOURNEMOUTH. WEST CLIFF ROAD
Staffield House Comfy. Modern. Quiet MR. and MRS. TURVER

BOURNEMOUTH. E. "Windyridge." Seaward Ave.—Comfortable guest house with home comforts. Close to sea, from 2 gns. Mrs. Sadler.

BOURNEMOUTH. E. "Craigrie." Southern Road—Close sea; excellent cooking, every comfort. Mr and Mrs. Monk. Tel. B'bourne 1180.

No. BOURNEMOUTH. BURNBRAE GUEST HOUSE—Country surroundings; near buses, golf course and riding school; special terms for winter guests. Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Tite, Longham, Wimborne, Dorset Station, Bournemouth Central. Phone Northbourne 28.

BRIGHTON HOVE
HOTEL ALEXANDRA
BRUNSWICK TERRACE

Facing Sea. Central New Proprietorship. Entirely remodernised. Central Heating. Hot and cold water. Private Bathrooms. Terms from 4 guineas.
Mrs. Blanche B. Samet (Tel. Hove 4080) 6152 (phones).

BRIGHTON Claridge 34 Oriental Place, 2 doors sea—Board residence from 2½ gns.; hot and cold water in bedrooms; near church. CAPT. WALSH Tel 364611

Chester. WINDSOR HOTEL. City Road Near L. M. S. Station. Comfortable Temperance Hotel. Near City Room and breakfast or full board. Personal supervision. Proprietress, Mrs. Stonely. Telephone 416.

DAWLISH DEVONSHIRE
GRAND HOTEL (A. A.; R. A. C.)

First Class Family Hotel. Moderate Terms. Under Personal Supervision of the Proprietors, Mr. and Mrs. P. Hughes.

EASTBOURNE. Farrar's Private Hotel. Wilmington Gardens. Tel. 3737—Overlooking sea and Devonshire Park; bedrooms, hot and cold water, gas fires, central heating; 2½ gns.

EASTBOURNE
SANDHURST
PRIVATE HOTEL

Grand Parade, finest position on sea front, south aspect. Central heating. Gas or electric fires, running water in all bedrooms. Terms moderate. Telephone 797.

EASTBOURNE. 33 Jevington Gardens. Tel. 1046—Guests welcomed in quiet comfortable home; apartments; board if required; near sea.

HINDHEAD, Punchbowl Inn (Temperance)—Warm and cosy, reduced winter terms; bracing; cooking and service excellent; vegetarians catered for.

ILFRACOMBE, DEVON—For Joy and Sunshine
HOTEL GROSVENOR
Adjacent sea; renowned cuisine.
From 3 gns. weekly.
A. PICKETT, Propr.

LAKE DISTRICT
Glen Rothay Hotel, Rydal
Nr. Ambleside

Beautiful wooded grounds, overlooking Rydal Water, and adjoining grounds of late poet Wordsworth; boating, bathing, tennis, electric light. Coaches from Windermere Station. A. A. & R. A. C. Tel. Ambleside 43.

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Running water—hot and cold—in every bedroom.
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A few yards from Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens. Buses and Tubes to all parts. Hot and cold water in bedrooms. Ample bathrooms. lift. Inclusive terms from 3 gns. per week 12/- daily. 5/6 bed, breakfast and bath
NO EXTRAS. Good English Food, well cooked, liberally served. Tariff Resident Proprietor

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Well furnished Hotel, with passenger lift, and modern improvements.
A high standard of service and catering. Terms from 3 gns. p. w. inclusive.
Near to Christian Science church.

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First Class—Exclusively Vegetarian. Hot and Cold Water in all rooms. Lifts. Central Heating. Day and Night Service. Tariff Brochure No. 2 from Hector Nicholls, *Managing Director*, Palace Gate, Kensington, W. 8.

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First Class Temperance Hotel
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Facing South in quiet square 10 minutes from Piccadilly

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Pleasantly situated convenient Shopping centre; hot and cold water and gas fires in every room; readers of this paper welcomed; bed and breakfast, 6/6; per day, 10/6; residents 2½ gns. Write for tariff.

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Spotless cleanliness, excellent food, running water in all rooms and a hundred and one other personal comforts. Full Board 45/- to 63/-; partial from 40/-; bed-breakfast-bath from 30/-. Reduction for doubles

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South Norwood Hill, S. E. 25 Tel. Liv. 3262
Near Crystal Palace
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CENTRAL HEATING
Admirably Suitable for Quietude, Study
Moderate Terms. Brochure on Request

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SOUTHPORT—Talbot Private Hotel, Central Heating, Gas Fires, Hot and Cold Water in Bedrooms. Very Central and Close to Christian Science church. Terms From 9/- Per Day. Garage Near. Phone 300011.

SOUTHPORT. CLIFTON HOTEL. Promenade A. A.—Fully equipped Central Heat. Lift. Solarium. Orchestra. Garage. Golf. Tel. 4141 Grams. Marine.

SOUTHPORT. Dunvowan Private Hotel, 47 Promenade—Central; hot and cold all bedrooms, electric fires; winter terms Tel. 2737

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Has a reputation for comfort and good table; bathing, boating, golf, riding; Christian Scientists welcomed; tariff on application. Tel Studland 24

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Visitors to beautiful Surrey, England, will find THE COTMANDENE PRIVATE HOTEL, DORKING a most comfortable and happy place to stay for a long or short visit. Delightful gardens, every comfort and consideration. Near London; train or coach. Moderate terms. Proprietors: Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Fatwell.

Local Classified Advertising

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and Africa

ENGLAND
(Continued)

SWANAGE, DORSET—Highly recommended private hotel; hot and cold water in bedrooms; excellent catering; automatic refrigeration. MR. and MRS. KENT, "Westbury," 10 Rempstone Rd., Swanage.

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ROSE GRANGE

Faultless cuisine and service. Central heating, hot and cold all bedrooms. Luxurious restful beds. Ballroom. Billiards. Garage 18 cars. 150 yards famous Downs and Beaches. Golf and tennis near. Personal Supervision. Terms from 3½ gns.

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Quiet Situation. Four Minutes to Sea.
Comfortable Beds. Excellent Cooking.
From 3½ gns.

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CHESHIRE

STOCKPORT

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LOWER HILLGATE Stockport.

CUMBERLAND

CARLISLE

THE SILVER GRILL
Bakers, Pastrycooks
Estimates given. Write or phone the Manager—Edward S. Wilson
43 English St. CARLISLE
Luncheons Teas Dinners Functions of every description
The Oldest and the Most Modern Restaurant in Carlisle

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DERBY

L. & F. TANNER
Ladies' and Children's
HAIRDRESSERS
68 Osmaston Road, Derby
Phone 2732 *Open Wednesday 1 P. M. Saturday*

Coats Gowns Suits Ensembles
designed and fitted to suit individual needs.
MADAME STREET
TEN IRONGATE
Phone 2178 (Opp. Westminster Bank)

High Class Groceries and Provisions can be obtained from
G. AUSTIN & CO.
4, 5 and 6 Market Place, Derby
Established 1796

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GEORGE MICHIE
IRONMONGER
108 NORTHGATE
General Requisites for the House, Garden and Workshop.
Warranted Quality—Keen Prices
TELEPHONE 2643

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ZILLAH TAIT
LADIES' OUTFITTER
GOWNS *a Speciality*
7, Durham Road, Low Fell Tel. 76993

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KENDAL

E. H. BOOTH & Co. LTD.
Italian Warehousemen
45 HIGHGATE, KENDAL

LEA & PERRINS
SALAD CREAM

LANCASHIRE

ACCRINGTON

R. McKNO
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor
92 Blackburn Road (Gentlemen)
3 Station Road (Ladies)

MOFFITT BROS.
for
NEW SPECIAL MODEL COATS and GOWNS
8-12 CHURCH ST. Tel. 2568

EDWARD TIPPING
Grocer and Provision Merchant
QUALITY, SERVICE, PRICE
Mitchell's Diadem Flour
192, Blackburn Road and 50, Abbey Street

BLACKPOOL

LAVINIA'S HAIRDRESSING
Ladies' and Children's
Superma Wireless, Machineless
PERMANENT WAVING
Tinting, Setting, Trimming, etc.
Terms Moderate.
Daisy Bank, 57 Wyre Grove
Grasmere Road, Blackpool
Service with Satisfaction.
PHONE 421

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FOR JEWELLERY
Watches
Time-pieces
Silver Ware
Pewter Ware
Cut Glass Ware
etc., etc.
PRESTONS LTD.
Corner of Deansgate and Bank Street

WHITEHEADS FURS
Foremost in Fashion & Fully Guaranteed
THE FUR STORE DEANSGATE, BOLTON

FOR YOUR TABLE or TENNIS CLUB
Young's Confectionery
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478 Blackburn Road
19 Newport Street
17a Oxford Street
Tele. Eagley 54
Tele. Bolton 3157

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Consult
JOHN A. HOLT, F. I. B. D.
Painter and Decorator
6 AND 8, ARKWRIGHT STREET
TEL. 1041

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Florence Copley
late of Woollright & Co. Ltd.
GOWNS
COATS and
FURS
at Moderate Prices
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Entrance and Lift: Paradise St.
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RARE COLLECTION—Jewellery, Silver Plate, etc. See Windows—Most interesting in city.
REED & SON
Near ADELPHI HOTEL, LIVERPOOL

COOPERS
Stock all Nationally Advertised Foods and Kindred Goods
CHURCH STREET, LIVERPOOL

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Shirts and Collars a Speciality
Ladies' Dresses Beautifully Laundered
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The Best Food Is the Cheapest
You Get Quality, Variety and Freshness at
BEDFORD STORES
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PRICE LISTS ROYAL 1138, 2 Lines

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Highest Quality Beef, Lamb, Pork and Veal
The Best Meating Place for All.
Tel. St. Annes 381

Thistlethwaite & Edgar
Electrical Engineers and Contractors
Back St. Annes Road West
St. Annes-on-the-Sea Telephone 47

Tel. St. Annes 303
Marion Johns
Ladies' and Children's Hairdresser

Williams, Deacon's Bank Chambers, 1, Orchard Road, St. Annes-on-the-Sea

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GENERAL IRONMONGER
Garden Requisites a Speciality
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TELEPHONE 1228

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Dickson & Robinson
Limited
SEEDSMEN TO H. M. THE KING
Garden and Farm Seeds, Bulbs, Plants, Roses, etc.
Catalogue Free. Please Ask for it.
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EVERSOFT UPHOLSTERY
Pure Materials. Made entirely by us in our new Workshops.
"HONEST UNDER THE COVER"
Double Sprung. All Double Hair Stuffing.
Divan Chairs from £4.17.6.
Settees from £8.19.6.
100 Sets of Upholstery on view from £10.10.0 to £97.10.0. 80 Model Rooms. Two acres Showrooms.
J. & J. SHAW LTD.
70 Oxford Street, Manchester

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Exclusive Fashions
RESTAURANT
St. Ann's Place, Manchester

J. Edwards & Son Ltd.
61 DEANSGATE
"Queen" Shoes
Royal 45/- Regal 30/-
MANCHESTER

S. E. FOULKES
Specialist in
Choice Fruits and Vegetables
116 Stockport Road Levenshulme and Tel RUSholme 1945
378 Stockport Road (opposite Lloyd Road) Tel. HEaton Moor 2304

MARSH'S
10 KING STREET, MANCHESTER
Makers of
Saddlery, Bags, Trunks, and all Leather Goods, Picnic Baskets, etc.
Ladies' Handbags and Purses, Dog Beds, Collars, Leads, etc.

SMITH'S Ltd.
Millinery, Gown and Knitwear Specialists
POPULAR PRICES
32 OLDHAM STREET MANCHESTER
(and at Bolton and Chorlton)

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that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

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Specialities—GENERAL PRINTING *of All Kinds*
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KING STREET, OLDHAM

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BURGONS LTD.
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TEL. 4046
Grocers and Provision Merchants
French and Italian Warehousemen
Special attention given to family orders
Orders collected and delivered

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Landscape Gardeners and Florist
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Tel. 3321 Rochdale

Painters and Decorators
S. A. WRIGHT
49 Spotland Road, Rochdale
Tel. 3079

Rona
MILLINERY,
EXCLUSIVE GOWNS AND SUITS
216 YORKSHIRE ST. Tel. 3664

For Good Quality Tailoring
Ladies' and Gentlemen's at reasonable prices
TEL. 3931
S & S SENIOR
28 YORKSHIRE STREET

SOUTHPORT

The Furnishing Galleries
at
BROADBENTS LTD.
of Chapel Street
Cater for Every Taste and Purse

Marshall & Snelgrove
Southport's Leading Fashion Centre
Situated in Lord Street, this charming shop has every facility for shopping in comfort.
HAIRDRESSING SALONS MEN'S SHOP
Delightful Restaurant. Orchestra plays daily.
LORD STREET

Have You Seen the
Early Summer Fashions
at
BOOTHROYDS Ltd.
A Southport Feature
MATTI & TISSOT'S
Fine Cafe
335 Lord Street
CONFECTIONERY CHOCOLATES
HOME-MADE SWEETS
Chocolaterie also at 165 Lord Street

WIGAN

FOR HIGH CLASS
Groceries and Provisions
go to
W. J. ATKINSON
49 MESNES STREET, WIGAN
PHONE 3846

NORTHUMBERLAND

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE

Two Ball Lonnen Garage
WEST RD. (Top of Denton Bank)
Newcastle-on-Tyne
Everything for the Motorist
Castrol Lubrequipment
CALL HERE FOR PETROL, OIL, etc.
Tel. 33262

SEYMOUR BREWIS
27 EASTFIELD ROAD, BENTON
for
Boots, Shoes, Clothing, Linen, China, Carpets, Hardware, Furniture.
REMOVAL ESTIMATES Phone 61670

PRACTICAL FURRIERS
H. M. & E. COMMON
64, West Road, Newcastle
FUR COATS CLEANED 10/6
YOUR Fur Coat needs cleaning before you put it away for the Summer. Cleanliness a sure preventative from Moth.
May We Collect It?

ARTHUR JUKES
Ladies' and Gentlemen's
TAILOR
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Exclusive Gowns Coats
Cardigan Suits and Hats
Moderately priced. Obtainable at
Mesdames Perry & Welbourn
151 and 153 Northumberland Street
Tel. 26716 Newcastle-on-Tyne

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S. MORTIMER
The People's Draper
131-133 Whitley Rd. Telephone 857
New designs and colourings in Cretonnes, Curtains, Carpets, Rugs, Mats, Floorcloths and Linoleums. Best value in all classes of Household Linens.

BELVEDERE
PORK SHOP
Cooked Meats Table Delicacies
BELVEDERE HOUSE
WHITLEY BAY TEL. 1389

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

NORTHUMBERLAND

WHITLEY BAY *(Continued)*

E. H. ASKEW
High Class Family Grocer
Provision Merchant and Italian Warehouseman
Only the Highest Class of Goods Stocked
Regent Stores, Whitley Bay Tel. 66

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

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KEELEYS'
PROPRIETOR L. J. ELWOOD
13 Handley Arcade
Agent for
SHERWOOD
. HATS
Millinery Specialists
Value Unequalled
Millinery Trimmings
Flowers
Mounts
Ornaments
Tel.: 932
Renovations Receive Our Careful Attention

WILLSON & WARD
DEVONSHIRE BRAND
Ladies' Fashion Shoes
Stylish, Comfortable, Serviceable
31 CHURCH STREET, MANSFIELD
also at
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TEL. 396

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Agent
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For PRINTING
That Attracts
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High-Class Note Paper
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NOTTINGHAM
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Agents for Wolseley Cars

Whetton's Ltd.
SHOES
Foot Comfort and Fashion Fitted by Experts
15, MARKET STREET PHONE 45450

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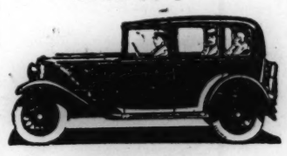
BRADFORD

Austin
"Britain's Most Popular Car"
See the Famous New Models Now in Our Showrooms.
There are:
"SEVENS" "TEN-FOURS"
"TWELVE-FOURS"
"TWELVE-SIXES"
"SIXTEENS" "EIGHTEENS"
and
"TWENTYS"
From £102-10-0 ex Works

FREE TRIALS
Anywhere, Anytime, without the slightest obligation. Part Exchanges and Confidential Deferred Payment Terms arranged by the Company, if and when desired.

AUSTIN CAR
Yorkshire County Distributors
Central Garage
LIMITED
TOWN HALL SQUARE
BRADFORD
and WOODHOUSE LANE,
LEEDS
'Phone BRADFORD 7914 (4 lines)
'Phone LEEDS 21591 (3 lines)
J. Russell Rose, Managing Director

LADDERS
For All Trades
Compare our prices, which include FREE delivery.
CHAS. A. BROWN
8a Bower Street Phone 2186

R. WALKER & CO.
Glass Merchants and Leaded Light Makers
Agents and Stockists of "Gilt Edge" Safety Glass, "Louvre" Glass Ventilator
31 HAMMERTON ST. Telephone 7350

F. GELDER & SON
40 NORTHGATE
The stores for everything in Household Ironmongery and Gardening Requisites.
Variety and Value at Lowest Prices

"The RALEIGH CAFE"
Offers every comfort with quiet rest and personal attention to all customers.
- MORNING REFRESHMENT
- LIGHT LUNCHEONS
- AFTERNOON TEAS

All Daintily Served
3 NEW IVEGATE (opposite Brown, Muffs')
EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realise the value of his advertising investment.

YORKSHIRE

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Isabella
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PHONE 6689
ROYAL CHAMBERS
UPPER PICCADILLY
Large variety of Day, Afternoon and Evening Gowns, Coats, Tailored Costumes, Millinery and Sportswear
Beautiful Fur Coats and Furs

SERVICE and SATISFACTION
Every Time at
J. F. RHODES & SONS LTD.
PROVISION EXPERTS
and really HIGH CLASS GROCERS
54 KIRKGATE, BRADFORD
Telephone 2786-7
Branches also at
3 and 4 Heidelberg Road (Toller Lane)
311 Legrams Lane, Bradford
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61 Boar Lane LEEDS

The "Quality" Store for 30 Miles Around
Tel. 2890 (8 lines)

BROWN, MUFFS
of BRADFORD
Complete Outfitting for Men, Women and Children
Drapers—Furriers—Furnishers

EVERYTHING FOR THE GARDEN
Garden Rollers from 17/6d. Lawn Mowers from 17/-d. Atco Motor Mowers £16-16-0. Rustic Arches from 9/6d.
Mowers repaired and reground quickly and at low cost.
'Phone 9540-9546 (7 lines) for Free Collection and Delivery.
Come and see our Complete Displays —You'll not be pressed to purchase.
TAYLOR & PARSONS LIMITED
Bond St. and Aldermanbury (Off Tyrrel St.)

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MAUD and GODDARD
MODISTES
Announce the presentation of their Spring Collection — an even wider range than usual has been selected from the 'LEADING COUTURIERS'
17 Southgate, Halifax Telephone 4365

NEAVERSONS
Glass and China Merchants
Sole agents for "Stuart's" Finest English Crystal, Worcester, Crown Derby, Coal-Port, Wedgwood and all leading manufacturers.
5 Russell St., 12 Arcade, HALIFAX
Tel. 3288

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ARTHUR GLEDHILL
TAILOR
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STANDINGS Ltd.
General Provision Stores
RESTAURANT CAFE
Branch Stores 20, West Park. Tel. 4390
STATION SQUARE

COAL and COKE
Only the best of any quality and at low, competitive prices.
WM. MILTHORP
8, VICTORIA AVE. PHONE 3461

GOODRICKS Ltd.
High Class Butchers
1 Cambridge Street
Tel. 3036 Noted for quality
Humane Methods and service

Furniture, Carpets, Curtains
S. A. MADDOCK
UPHOLSTERER, etc.
(Rear of) 145, Cold Bath Road. Tel. 3965

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MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
WOODSIDE NR. HUDDERSFIELD
HUDDERSFIELD 671
Look for the England display advertising in the news section.

Let your new shoes be good and well fitted.
"K" QUEEN, "A.P.", CLARK, Etc.
STARTRITE KILTIE
THOMAS WALKER
FOOT FITTER
10 and 12 KING STREET

F. GLEDHILL & Co.
96a Bradford Road
DECORATIONS
Tasteful and Artistic in Style

OLDFIELD & STUDDARD
Furnishing Experts
also Specialists in Loose Covers
CARPETS—CURTAINS
ESTAB. 1852 TEL. 704
18 KIRKGATE

Tel. 898
BLACKBURN'S
VICTORIA LANE
High Class Florists for Your Requirements
Seeds, Flowers, Bulbs
Members of F. T. D. A.

HULL

S. C. BASTOW LTD.
3 SILVER STREET, HULL
Fine in the Rain
SWALLOW RAINCOATS
21/- 30/- 42/-

YORKSHIRE

LEEDS

Misses Walker
Hairdressing and Beauty Culture
(25 years' experience)
Perfection in Permanent Waves
1 LANDS LANE, LEEDS
Tel. 29084—2 Lines
Also at WOOD STREET, WAKEFIELD
Diplomas and Prize Winners
Eugene System Permanent Waving

Tel. 23741
36 and 38
New Briggate
Leeds
Leslie Ltd
Smart Clothes
GOWNS MILLINERY COSTUMES
3 doors below Grand Theatre

Arthur Britton & Son
22 Burley Road, Leeds, Tel. 23662, and 6 Coronation Street, Albion St., Leeds
*Plumbers, Electricians and Contractors
Modern—Scientific Consulting and Practical
Est. 50 Years Distance no object

EDGAR FROST
Monumental Sculptor
Designs in Granite, Marble and Stone. All types of lettering neatly executed.
Vases and Garden Ornaments
Works and Residence
"Clearway," Cross Gates Road, Cross Gates

Fashionable Clothes Perfect Tailor-mades Hats in Harmony
Rhodes & Read Ltd
93 ALBION STREET LEEDS

ANTHONY R. MILLICAN
Specialising in
LADIES' and MEN'S TAILORED CLOTHES
to measure
Will gladly call on you with patterns.
27 Cromer Terrace, Leeds Ph. 22215

WALTER BARKER
FAMILY GROCER
The Store for Discriminating Buyers
Hyde Park Corner 255 Roundhay Road
57 Gt. George St. Street Lane Roundhay
19 Roundhay Road
Harrogate Road, Chapeltown,
and at Capitol Bldgs., Meanwood, Leeds

Groocock & Son
31 Otley Road, Headingley, Leeds
Provision Specialists
High Class Grocers
TELEPHONE 51341

For Cakes, Pastries, Bread Sweets
—TRY
'The Home Made Cake Shop'
ALICE APPLEYARD
14 HAREHILLS ROAD

P. M. MOFFAT
HAIRDRESSING
in all its phases.
Permanent Waving Specialist
26 OTLEY ROAD, HEADINGLEY
PERFUMERY TEL. 51966

SCARBOROUGH

F. GREATHEAD
ELECTRICAL AND RADIO ENGINEER
9 Huntriss Row Phone 775
Electrical and Wireless Accessories

SHEFFIELD

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
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82 MONTGOMERY ROAD, NETHER EDGE
Look for the England display advertising in the news section.

STAUBER'S CAFE
Luncheons Teas Suppers
GEORGE STREET
Fresh Home-Made Chocolates
Cream Cakes
76 PINSTONE STREET

OXCROFT
Britain's Best
HOUSE COAL
E. A. STEVENSON
141 NORFOLK ST SHEFFIELD 1 Phone 23184 23185 23186 23125

ATKINSON'S
CONFECTIONERS GROCERS
and
PROVISION DEALERS
will welcome a call from you,
113, Valley Road

PRINTING *for All Trades* TEL. 22690
SANDERSONS LTD.
9-11 Watsons Walk
COCKAYNES ARCADE, SHEFFIELD, 1

Melling Bros LTD.
for Tasteful House Decorations
BUILDERS
PLUMBERS CONTRACTORS
Balfour Road
Telephone 41535 Estimates Free

H. HOULT
Electrical and Radio Dealer and Contractor
ELECTRIC-HOLME
217 Oakbrook Road Phone 31973

PRICE & CO.
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NOTHING'S so hard but search will find it out.—HERRICK.

Daily Features

THE workshop of character is everyday life.—M. D. BABCOCK.

The Breaking Waves Dashed High—

Monitor Camera Club, From John M. Turner, Albany

Typical of the New England Coast

Lines About Leaders—XIV

Salmon Portland Chase

IN 1808, a keen little boy was born in New Hampshire.
He was quite unlike the other eight children.
At the age of 3, Salmon insisted on learning how to read.
So his good father, the farmer, made him charts of birch bark.
And from that time on, the boy was never seen unless studying.
He was 12 when his mother set him on the road to Ohio one day.
There was a long, long journey ahead of young Salmon Chase.
But at the end he would meet his uncle, the celebrated Bishop.
When in Ohio, the child entered school life with eagerness.
Teaching appealed to him as a fine way to serve humanity.
After graduating from Dartmouth he taught in Washington.
Then he turned to law, and shortly became a member of the bar.

AT 22, the young man opened an office in Cincinnati.
Love and perseverance were to shape a public life for him.
As soon as he was settled he undertook an exacting task:
He began a thorough compilation of the statutes of Ohio.
This required a research of every law from the very first.
But, the work done, it enabled one to find information at once.
Such an achievement put Chase in foremost rank among lawyers.
Now he examined the political issues which divided the nation.
To him the great problem was the rapid increase of slavery.
Curiously enough, the country let the evil have its way.

CHASE did not try to interfere where slavery was tolerated.
But preventing its expansion became a governing idea.
What if he was called "attorney general for runaway Negroes"!
What if his friends looked down on him with contempt!
America's people were more than a few usurping slaveholders.
They should be the independent and happy rulers of the nation.
He therefore assembled Abolitionists together in a convention.
And in 1841 the convention adopted his famous liberty address.

A STRONG inward sense of duty compelled Chase to go forward.
Time, labor, money, energy, everything he could spare he gave.
This led him, unaware, into the position of a political leader.
In 1849, he found himself a Senator of the United States.
With a few ardent followers, he developed the Republican Party.
Of the new party he naturally became the devoted chief.
And in 1855 he was elected Governor of the State of Ohio.
Then the Civil War came on—a serious, costly, crucial war.
To organize an army required as much money as to govern a state.
A million dollars per year for each 1000 men had to be found.
There was no currency at hand, no time to collect taxes.
Lincoln appointed Salmon Chase as the Secretary of Treasury.
He immediately worked out a national banking system.
He induced Congress to accept the issuance of legal tender.
And this courageous stand saved the nation from bankruptcy.

IN 1864, Chase became the Chief Justice of the United States.
He advocated the extension of the vote to the Negro race.
And he could enjoy happy changes due to his tireless activity.
One night in 1873 the leader retired as usual to his room.
As usual he read his Bible and prayed to God for the world.
The next morning it was found that he had quietly passed on.
Chase was the unbending apostle of righteousness and reform.
He deserves a place in the front rank of American statesmen.

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR by Pierra.
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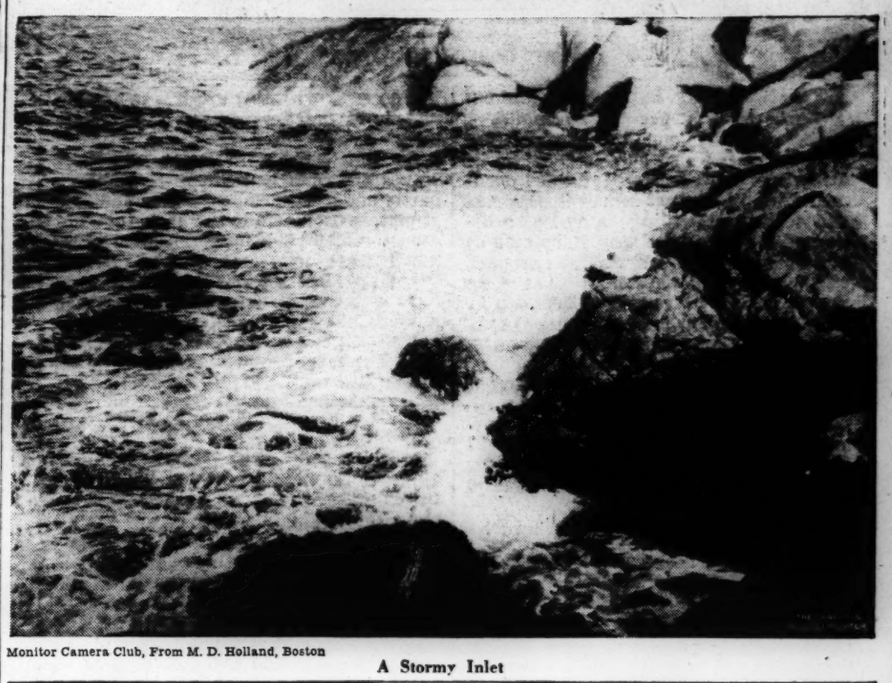
—On a Stern and Rock-Bound Coast



Monitor Camera Club, From M. D. Holland, Boston

A Stormy Inlet

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Children's Corner

Perky and the Egg Hunt

"CAW-R, caw-r," said Perky White as she came around the corner of Farmer Jones's shed with a hop and a strut on the afternoon of Peter's party.

"Caw-r, caw-r," she said again, poking her head in the door and standing on one foot while she looked at Peter and his friend, a little boy from the city.

"Well, well," said Farmer Jones, reaching down to pet his prize white Leghorn hen. "It looks as

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Who Should Come Hopping Out But—Perky

if Perky White is coming to your party, too, Peter."

But Peter shook his head wisely.

"When Perky says 'caw-r, caw-r,' it means she's looking for a nest," he said.

Farmer Jones chuckled.

"And that means she's going to lay an egg," he told the little boy from the city. "And if she does, you'll have a real nest to look for this afternoon, with a real egg in it."

This made Peter's eyes grow so bright they fairly danced.

"Daddy means the egg hunt," he told the little boy from the city. "Mumsy did it. She hid a basket of candy eggs for each of us to find. Come. Let's begin." And off he started for the attic stairs to look for the very first basket of eggs.

First they found one. Then they found two. Then they found three. They kept on until they found one in every room, from the attic to the kitchen.

"Now there is only one left," said Mumsy. "It's in the shed."

"We must let Roger look for that one," said Peter, for Roger was the little boy from the city and Peter had just remembered what Daddy had said about the real nest and the real egg.

So Roger began to look for the last basket of candy eggs. First he looked in the coal bin. Then he looked behind the wood box. Then he looked under the old potato sacks that Farmer Jones always kept ready for the fall crops. But he could not find the basket of eggs.

"There's only one place left," said Peter, "and that's the old crate that Mumsy's dishes were packed in when we moved from the city."

But before they could look in the old crate they heard a fluttering of wings and who should come hopping out of the old crate but Perky White.

"Cut-cut-ca-daw-cut," said Perky White. "Cut-cut-ca-daw-cut!"

"It's Perky White," shouted Peter. "And she's cackling. That means she's trying to tell us that she's laid an egg. Look quickly, Roger."

Then Roger looked down in the crate and he too began to shout.

"Come, Peter. Come, Farmer Jones. Look. See what Perky White picked for a nest."

So one by one they looked down in the crate and there in the center of a gay basket filled with colored eggs, they saw Perky White's own egg, snow white and still warm.

"I've found them both, I've found them both," cried Roger happily.

And so he had. For Perky had used Mumsy's decorated basket of candy eggs for a nest.

"Good girl, Perky," said Farmer Jones, calling to his pet white Leghorn hen, who was lingering proudly on the back stoop.

"Cut-cut-ca-daw-cut," said Perky White.

A Word a Day

What's in a Name

TO CONTINUE the survey of the Battle Abbey Rolls, we find the name *D'Arcy*. This Norman took his surname from his native place, *Arci*, in Normandy, and found appreciation for his services in the grant of 33 manors, according to Domesday. The name is now found as *Darcy*, as well as *d'Arcy*, and is one of the local names that have incorporated the preposition.

D'Argenton, also in Leland, became tenant of land in two counties, as recorded in Domesday. Leland gives the name as *Argenteyn*. By 1273, when the Hundred Rolls were compiled, the name had become *de Argente*. *Argent* is now a well-known surname in England and France.

Strangely enough, the name *Arundell* does not appear in Leland, but it figures in Domesday, and its owner is set down as the holder of 28 manors.

D'Aubigny or *de Albini* is recorded in Domesday as holder of land in four counties. From this local name we have the modern *Daubencey*, *Dabney*, and *Albany*.

Aumale or *d'Aumale* is from *Aumale* in France. The *Sire d'Aumale* fought for William and married his sister. Leland gives the name as *Aumerill*.

Baladon, entered by Leland as *Bealun*, is local from a hamlet in Normandy. Three brothers bearing it came with William to England. The name has now become *Baydon*.

Banister is a local name from *Banastre*, near *Estampes*. Robert *Banastre* held Prestatyn as subtenant to the Conqueror.

(To be continued)

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Holders

ATTRACTIVE holders for whisk brooms, letters, pencils, talcum powder cans, etc., may be made out of paper plates purchased at any 10-cent store.

A whole plate furnishes the back, while a half plate forms the pocket. Colored yarn is used to buttonhole-stitch the two together, and to hang the receptacle.

Designs cut from wall paper may be pasted on, or the holder may be covered with material to harmonize with color scheme of room. A local woman sells these at a profit for 10 cents.—Myrtle E. G., Champaign, Ill.

Daily Anecdote

That's Different!

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

AN ENGLISH actor by the name of Bensley was a captain in the army before he went on the stage. One day he met a Scotch officer who had been in his regiment. The latter was happy to meet an old messmate, but his Scotch blood made him doubtful about being seen with a player. He hurried him into an unfrequented coffee house and then asked most seriously, "Hoo could ye disgrace the corps by turning play actor?"

Bensley replied that he hadn't considered it in that light, but that, on the contrary, he found the life very agreeable and one in which he could associate with the best people.

"But what, maun, do ye get by this business of yours?" the anxious Scot inquired.

"Oh, about 1000 a year," replied Bensley casually.

"One thousand a year!" exclaimed the astounded Scot. "Hae ye ony vacancies in your corps?"

Brevities

Detroit Free Press: If he talks about his troubles, he's a bore; if he talks about his shortcomings, he's a humorist.

Los Angeles Times: Some hitch-hikers now refuse to ride with a man who has no radio in the car.

A Flying Vacation

2.

Leaving Boston

BUT let us not be too precipitous. One doesn't merely step from Boston to New York.

In days of old I had heard everything from high-priced orchestras to a-penny-in-the-cup hurdy-gurdies grind out the mellifluous measures of "The Old Fall River Line"; and since my flying vacation was to start from New York, it seemed to me that a restful trip down by boat on that musical line would be a fitting preparation. I ordered a round-trip ticket ($7.50 plus $2 for a room) and began to put my office affairs in order.

It was now Saturday; and the train which would carry me to Fall River was to leave the Back Bay Station at 6:08 p. m. I reside only an easy half hour's drive from the city; but by 4 o'clock my bag and brief case had been packed (35 pounds being the amount an airplane transports free), my farewells had been administered, and I was trainward bound. I steered first for the office, where I planned to take care of a few odds and ends. After elaborate periods of fuss and feathers, I would take out my watch, only to note that it must have stopped. Twice I went so far as to put it to my ear.

I tried to telephone my regrets that I would be absent from Sunday school for three Sundays. No answer. I called again. No answer. Well, I would telegraph from New York. (P. S.—I forgot. But I did drop a line from New Orleans.)

The better part of a day passed, it seemed; but my watch and two clocks sluggishly agreed that it was only 5:20. At long last, at 5:25, I decided that I might well allow myself about 45 minutes to go the seven blocks to the station—rather more than par for the course, perhaps. However, I would drive the two blocks to the garage, store my car, and take my time walking the remaining five blocks. At the garage, however, whom should I meet but a friend, who bundled me into his long roadster, bag, protests, and all, and whisked me down to the station—where I had a dandy wait of 40 minutes.

At that hour of the day, incidentally, the Back Bay Station isn't the most desolate place on earth—what with hundreds of hungry-looking commuters heading for home. Every few minutes the train announcer would vocalize a string of stations; and in each proclamation I was sure I heard "Fall River." One train even had the audacity to pull out at 6:04. And the only reason I didn't go off on it was that the conductor rescued me by main force.
—*Daily Features Editor.*

(To be continued)

In Lighter Vein

Remote Cousin

At the wedding anniversary of a Scottish magnate, one of the guests, noticing a somewhat lonely looking and rather shabbily attired man in a corner, walked over and sat beside him.

"I was introduced to you, but I did not catch your name," he said.

"My name," replied the other, "is Blan."

"Oh, then you are a relative of our host?"

"Yes," rejoined the poor relation. "I'm a cousin $200,000 removed."—*Tit-Bits.*

Aha!

"What is your age?" asked the magistrate.

"Twenty-one years and some months," replied the woman witness.

"Just how many months? You know you are on your oath?"

"A hundred and twenty."—*El Paso World News.*

Rain to Him

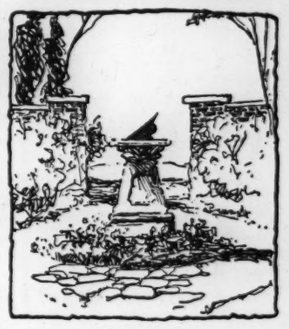
Teacher: "Where does the Rhine flow?"

Cockney Pupil: "Down the drine, sir."

—Humorist

The enterprising wife of our local garage proprietor goes in for millinery.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"



Sharing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco

IT HAD seemed to a woman who had been invited to a luncheon that a large corsage of beautiful pink sweet peas was needed to make her costume complete. She was among the first to arrive at the home; but she soon learned that flowers which had been ordered for the table had not been delivered.

This guest realized the disappointment of her hostess because there would be no floral decoration for the table, and without hesitation she removed the flowers from her dress and quietly handed them to her friend, asking her to say nothing about it.

Not only was the receiver made happy by this unselfish act, but during the afternoon the giver was told many times of the charm of her attire because of its simplicity.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Continued Story

SEAT your guests in a row, and let the first one commence a story. He can say anything; but suppose he says: "Once upon a time a horse started to go down hill." Then the next player must repeat all he said, word for word, and continue like this: "Once upon a time a horse started to go down hill with his master on his back"—and then he stops short while the next player hurries to take up his part in the tale. The latter repeats: "Once upon a time a horse started to go down hill with his master on his back and he stumbled and fell, throwing. . . ."

The trick is to see how long the story can be kept up without any player leaving out any part any guest has put into the story. Many times the story can be carried on to quite a length, for, if one guest fails, the next one in the row has a chance.—B. R. L., Ames, Iowa.

Facts About the Bible

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

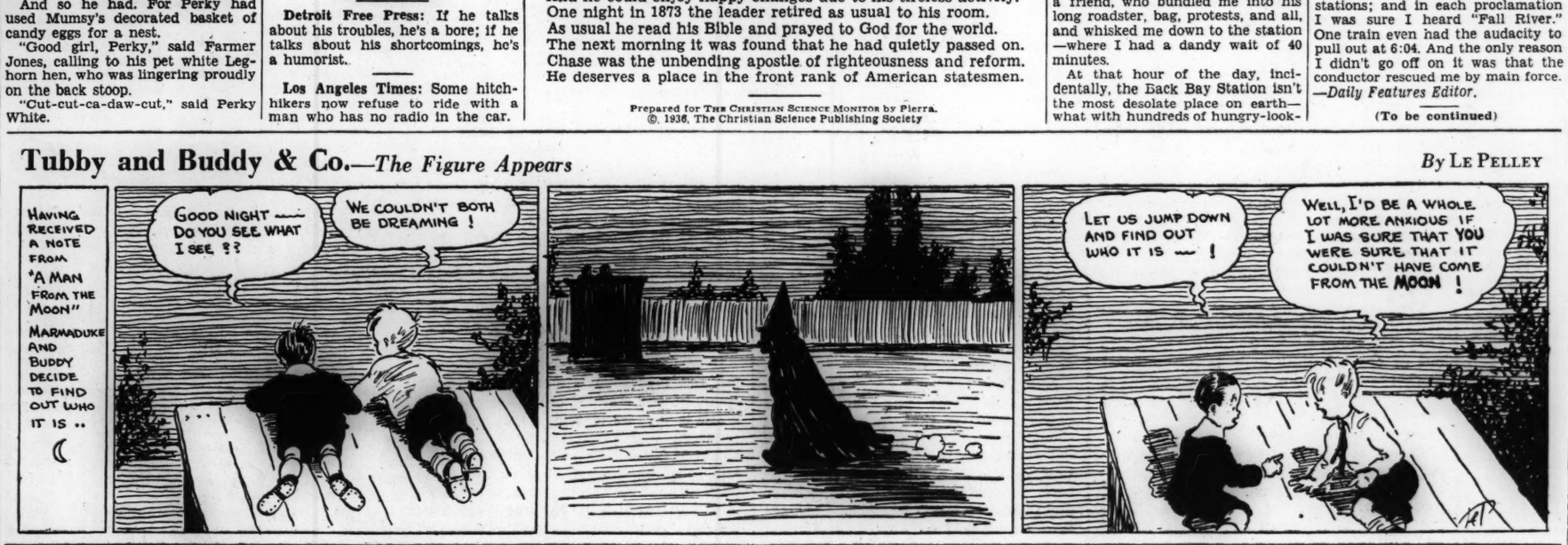
The Apocalypse of John

THE word "apocalypse" derives from two Greek terms, *apo*, meaning "from" and *kaluptein*, "to hide"—words which when combined have the sense of "to take away from hiding," and "to reveal." Hence the connection between the alternative names, "Apocalypse" and "Revelation," given to the last book in our New Testament; indeed the Greek word translated "revelation" in Rev. 1:1 is *apokalupsis* (the Greek "u" usually changes to "y" in English).

Though the book of Revelation is justly called "the Apocalypse in our Bible, it may be observed that other books, notably Daniel aand Ezekiel, are largely "apocalyptic" in form, recording at some length the visions of the narrator, and elaborate and symbolic imagery connected with them. As originally used, the term "Apocalypse" referred to this type of writing, rather than to an individual book. Thus there is still in existence a book, once highly thought of, purporting to be "the Apocalypse of Peter"; though as the years went by, the "Apocalypse of John" alone was considered worthy of a place in the New Testament canon.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Figure Appears*

By LE PELLEY


HAVING RECEIVED A NOTE FROM "A MAN FROM THE MOON" MARMADUKE AND BUDDY DECIDE TO FIND OUT WHO IT IS ..
GOOD NIGHT — DO YOU SEE WHAT I SEE ??
WE COULDN'T BOTH BE DREAMING !
LET US JUMP DOWN AND FIND OUT WHO IT IS — !
WELL, I'D BE A WHOLE LOT MORE ANXIOUS IF I WAS SURE THAT YOU WERE SURE THAT IT COULDN'T HAVE COME FROM THE MOON !

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Special Delivery*

By CARMACK

Those ol' stilts have their good points, after all—
The Boss has to use both hands when he walks with them—
So when he goes after a paper or to the store he takes Tiddlywinks and me along—
And lets us carry the packages for him—
And oh, Boy! Do we like it!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, APRIL 21, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

War Scares to Order

IT'S AN old story. But having found out how true it is, the Senate Munitions Investigating Committee has published it in a report which surprises less by its disclosures than by its irrefutable documentation of charges which in the past had seemed almost too fantastic to believe. War scares *have* been stimulated by armaments interests. Arms firms *do* exercise political power. Arms sales *have* interfered with peace efforts. Representatives of armament companies *have* deliberately worked to sabotage disarmament programs.

It has all been told in the news columns of the daily papers, of course, which reported the results of the Senate investigation day by day. Now the third report by the committee has been laid before the United States Senate with the observation that

> The committee finds it to be against the peace of the world for selfishly interested organizations to be left free to goad and frighten nations into military activity.

To prevent the threat to world peace which is inherent in the arms industry's methods of sales promotion, four of the seven senators on the investigating committee favor government ownership of munitions plants. Three would prefer rigid control of the private munitions industry rather than nationalization.

If it were possible to delimit "munitions," a plan for nationalization of the industry might be as immediately feasible as a program of regulation. Nationalization or Government ownership hopes must, however, face the fact that in modern warfare every economic resource of the nation must produce munitions. Wars are won with food as well as with shrapnel. Nationalization of arms and ammunition plants would have to be followed in wartime by a draft of all industry into Government service. Which would seem not illogical, naturally, to the man-power drafted from the civilian citizenry.

On the other hand, arguments for a system of rigid control gain force from the fact that control represents a sound first-step toward ridding the nation of the costly and dangerous abuses practiced by its private arms makers. But in considering such a program the experience of Great Britain with the licensing system should be weighed. In many instances the British system, under which arms vendors are required to procure a license to export their wares, has acted virtually as a mere rubber stamp. The dependence of governments on the arms industry for instruments of defense makes it difficult, even under such systems of control as are now exercised in some countries, to take the necessary drastic measures to prevent dangerous practices among arms salesmen.

As the Senate investigators' report makes disturbingly clear, history is only partly understood when the machinations of private profiteers in the background of events remain hidden. The famous 1909 naval scare in Great Britain, largely based on false information traced to a representative of shipbuilding interests, not only put pounds into armorers' purses but suspicion and fear of Germany into British minds. The arming of one South American country by an American arms firm frightened another South American country into a similar armaments program which also brought dollars north.

In the shadow of news filling columns adjacent to those containing the Senate Committee's report and recommendations, these disclosures of corruption and near-treason to national and world welfare must raise disquieting questions. The same papers that carry summaries of the munitions report proclaim plans for an army air force of 4000 planes in the United States, and a continuing unwillingness on the part of European powers to apply an oil sanction against Italian aggression upon a League of Nations member. If people ask what part of current American "preparedness" programs is patriotism and what part profits, is the question to be wondered at? If they ask whether financial fortunes as well as political ones are being served by the anti-oil-sanctions group in the League, are they being too fantastic? Or are they drawing from their increasing experience the conclusion that the whole story is not being told?

The usefulness of Senate investigations has come into question in recent months. There can be little question about the value of the Senate munitions investigation. Even from Great Britain a tribute was paid it in the recognition that without the American investigation the inquiry by a Royal Commission into the British arms industry would have been much less fruitful than it was.

These inquiries cannot rightly be regarded as meddling in private affairs. The evil effects of racketeering methods in armament promotion are by no means private, even if the profits are. The information which has been published on this industry in recent years is by every right the people's. And if the people take the trouble to digest it and to insist that their national leaders act upon it, one cause of world unrest and international suspicion —and, indeed, one of the several causes of war—can be removed.

State Library "On the Spot"

"I NEVER before saw a Governor of the State put on the spot the way His Excellency was today," jested Mrs. Margaret M. O'Riordan after Gov. James M. Curley had promised to name her as head of the highly specialized state library at the request of the United Democratic Women, recently.

With his whimsical love of good fun and originality, Governor Curley had just demonstrated a brand new wrinkle in making an important appointment. Impressed with the ability and charm of the lady Democrats, he offered to let them pick from among their number the new State library head, which they promptly did, shouting for Mrs. O'Riordan. The Governor has made many startling appointments before, but this time he must have surprised even himself.

Mrs. O'Riordan, a comfortable matron and a good stump speaker, admits that her only qualifications for the most important public library post in the State are officership in fraternal organizations and campaigning for Governor Curley throughout the State two years ago. It would be downright folly to minimize the importance of this latter activity today in achieving any State post.

We suggest, nevertheless, that Mrs. O'Riordan does not sign up for that extension course in librarianship just yet. Governor Curley may not have been playing "for keeps." Sometimes he doesn't. And the Governor's Council—which votes on the appointment tomorrow—may feel that His Excellency was carried away with a genuine but mistaken enthusiasm.

It is also possible that the thought of thousands of irate female Democrats storming his doors is less desirable to the Governor than making an appointment which is an insult to the librarian's profession. If this is so, and if Mrs. O'Riordan's appointment is confirmed, many will agree that it is not Governor Curley who will be on the spot, but the state library and, in a larger sense, the Commonwealth itself.

A New National Park

A SISTER to existing national parks is proposed in the setting aside of the Olympic Mountains and their surrounding forest in the State of Washington as Mount Olympus National Park. Like most of her sisters before her, the proposed park is running the gamut of local controversy and opposition.

It is feared that if the giant trees of this area are locked away from use, the surrounding communities will suffer industrial loss. But the sequel to local opposition has always been that communities setting aside part of the domain for national enjoyment have been so well repaid that they would not return to former conditions.

The Olympic Peninsula is large, large enough to make a sizable New England state. With wise handling it could be made to support a lumbering industry for generations. There is hemlock enough, if forested properly, to support a pulp industry indefinitely. True, the old monarchs are gone, all except the few last specimens in the proposed park area and the old "Come and Get It" described by Edna Ferber is no more. But surely the last primitive forest that is left, specimen of what once covered most of the continent, can be spared. The nation would be grateful for the addition of this sister park.

A Success for Job Insurance

THE system of unemployment insurance in Great Britain is now, within its limits, performing its function with notable success. A few years ago it was freed from abuses and reconstituted on a self-supporting basis, and is now the principal means of dealing with occasional unemployment. The benefits paid carry no stigma; they are received over a definite period by right, having been earned in part by the recipient's own contributions.

This success being granted, it was inevitable that its scope should be widened. Last year those workers who had been left out of the scheme—such as agricultural workers—were included. But at present it is restricted to persons earning not more than £250 a year. It covers, that is to say, those who are engaged in manual labor.

But apart from this class stands another, widely separated from it in habits of life and in sentiment, consisting of persons often spoken of as "the black-coated workers," or in the United States as "white-collar workers." These are persons engaged in clerical or similar work. Their earnings may be £300 or £350 or £400 a year. But their need is nearly as great as that of manual workers. Their capacity to save is equally inelastic, and they are always faced with the risk of unemployment.

Their position has recently been examined by a committee of experts appointed by the Ministry of Labor. All its members agree that the insurable limit should be raised, and a majority of five out of seven recommend that it should be raised to £400 a year. This maximum is the least which would have to be adopted if the main army of workers holding small clerical posts are to be given the desired protection. Its acceptance by the Government would close the most important gap in the insurance scheme, and strengthen it as a buffer against the shocks of industrial and commercial life.

Actress and Legend

Book News of the Day

"ART happens. No hovel is safe from it." This remark by Whistler, made in another connection, comes as close to explaining the greatest actress of French tragedy as does Bernard Falk in RACHEL THE IMMORTAL (New York: Appleton-Century. $5). That a daughter of commonplace peddlers should acquire command of the elegancies of French poetic speech and rise in a few years from street singer to chief draw at the Comédie Française, is beyond reason. Yet it happened.

For those curious about Samson's methods of coaching Rachel, Mr. Falk's book is disappointing in that we get more accounts of the quarrels between teacher and pupil than we do about the lessons. We are told that she would sit at home preparing the family meal with a volume of Racine or Corneille propped up where she could con her lines. Perhaps the pleasantest part of the biography is its detailed account of her loyalty to her parents, brother and sisters, and her devotion to her two sons.

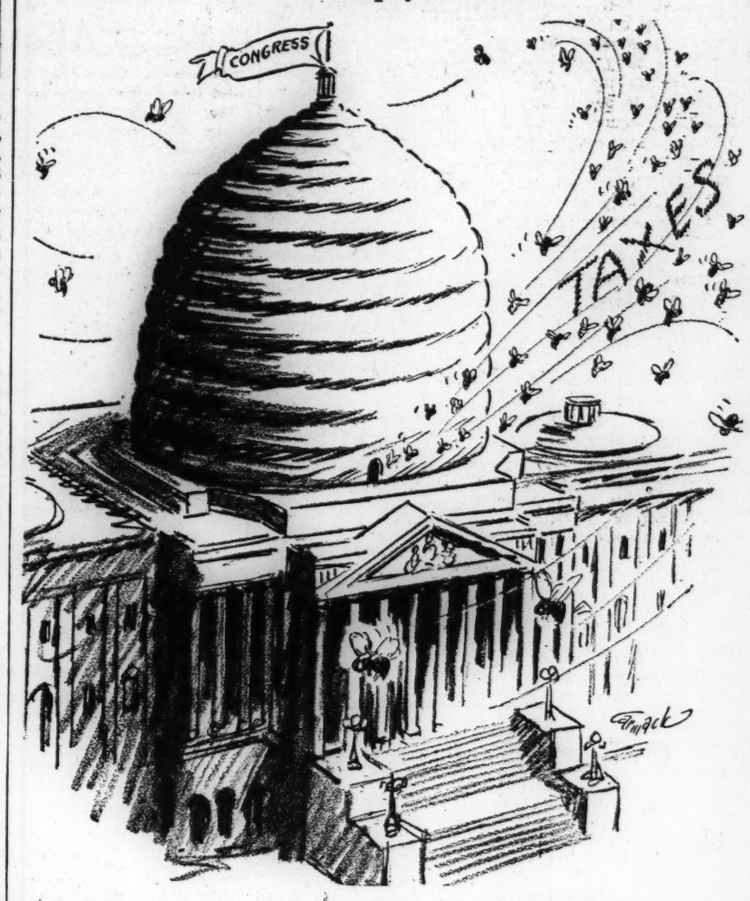
Her supremacy within a comparatively narrow range of pantherlike and serpentine parts was generally conceded. Of her Hermione in the two great scenes with Pyrrhus in "Andromaque" Lewes wrote: "In the first, her withering sarcasm, calm, polished, implacable, was beyond description; in the second, she displayed her manifold resources in expressing rage, scorn, grief and defiance. In her eyes charged with lightning, in her thin, convulsive frame, in the spasms of her voice, changing from melodious clearness to a hoarseness that made us shudder, the demoniac element was felt."

Rachel's was a candidly venal age, not for exploration by those seeking for unselfish motives among reputed artists. To read of the calumnies to which she was subjected by fellow players and the press is to be moved to wonder that her acting integrity was sustained so long in an atmosphere of intrigue and jealousy. Her enemies started a whispering campaign designed to supplant her with Ristori and make the populace forget their idol who had restored crowded houses to the Comédie Française when it had grown moribund with dry tradition. But Ristori recognized Rachel's genius and acclaimed it openly. It is understandable, if deplorable, that Rachel's defeats of those who plotted against her should have so fed her vanity that she could go on tour with fourth-rate players in her support, and came at last to be so careless that she troubled only to act well in her big scenes.

Mr. Falk burrows industriously into the immense bibliography that hangs about the legend of Rachel the woman. While he takes care to deplore many of the scandalous anecdotes as probably revengeful and vicious inventions, he nevertheless puts them again into the record.

E. C. S.

As the Taxpayer Sees It



Cambridge–Five Lengths

IT WAS Boat Race morning, and we were waiting for the running commentary to come over the radio. "Personally," said Margaret Bessie, "I do not understand what all the fuss is about. I just can't see why half the British Empire and the United States should go off its head with excitement because one group of young gentlemen is able to propel a hollow wooden tube through the water faster than another group of young gentlemen. After all, it's only a game, isn't it?"

Life is really very hard on Oxford men. It cramps their style. It makes them move warily. Everyone knows that there is a mystic significance in sport.

In these circumstances, no one, I think, will blame me when I confess that I hedged. It seemed better to try and keep the conversation on a general plane.

"Sport," I said, "is a symbol. It stands for keen rivalry carried on in a temper of unruffled friendliness. It is an index to character. The first Earl of Birkenhead said he could tell what kind of a man a fellow was merely from the way he played lawn tennis."

"I suppose," replied Margaret Bessie thoughtfully, "that that means that Cambridge is a better place than Oxford. Cambridge always wins, you know. Last year was their twelfth successive victory."

This was really alarming. The conversation was going in a direction which I had not contemplated even in moments of deepest pessimism. "No," I said hurriedly, "you're certainly wrong there. I can prove it to you. In my year at Oxford there were 1227 men. They differed on every conceivable question from republicanism to marbles. But on one point they were unanimous. They all agreed that Oxford was superior to Cambridge. Is it possible," I asked impressively "is it possible that 1227 men should be wrong?"

Margaret Bessie did not seem as much impressed as I expected. Worse still, she showed a disposition to argue. "Cambridge had nearly all the poets, you know," she remarked.

"Poets," I snorted, "poets are queer fellows. You can never tell what they will do next. Besides, most of the poets who went to Cambridge afterwards regretted it. Take Dryden, for example. Dryden, a Cambridge man himself, wrote, if my memory is correct,

> "Oxford to him a dearer name shall be
> Than his own mother-university."

That, I felt, was rather good. Literary, yet strictly to the point. Cultured, if you know what I mean, but not ostentatious. I sat back in my chair with some satisfaction. But the satisfaction was short-lived.

"But he went on to say that there was nothing that these universities would not stand for in the way of flattery," answered Margaret Bessie.

It seemed better to change the subject. "The race begins in about five minutes. Have you got a picture of the crews?" I asked.

"They're both in this morning's paper," said Margaret Bessie. "The Cambridge lot look awfully neat. Svelte, you know, and well-groomed. Even in their simple rowing outfit the eight appears dressed up to the nines."

"And Oxford—what about Oxford?" I inquired.

"Oxford? Oxford?" repeated Margaret Bessie, looking critically at the paper. "Oxford seems at sixes and sevens."

Mathematics were never my strong point, so I forbore to continue the discussion. Margaret Bessie, however, volunteered information. "The Cambridge crew is said to be the best that ever came to the river. Average weight thirteen stone."

"Is there a chance of their sinking?" I inquired, discerning a ray of hope.

Margaret Bessie disregarded me. "May the better crew win," she said sententiously.

"I hope not," I replied fervently.

By now the commentator's voice was booming into our ears. Cambridge got away first, but Oxford—wonder of wonders—soon caught them up, and passed them. We could hear the distant cheers from the tow path. Cambridge made a terrific spurt. They rowed with the precision of a machine. But Oxford still held on to their lead. They even increased it. But twelve years' sorrowful experience had taught its lessons. I showed no premature elation. No anticipations of victory mantled on my brow. As it turned out, that was just as well. You may have heard the result of the race. These things do get about. In case, however, you have heard nothing, I will reveal that Cambridge won by five lengths.

D. M. MACK.

North . . South . . East . . West

Do We Dream Too Much?

By Frank L. Perrin

WORDS sung sweetly over the air or in motion-picture theaters by a charming young woman known to fame tend to convince us that, like she herself, we dream too much. These pleasant or unpleasant lapses into an imagined state of existence or unpremeditated experience are not all nocturnal, by any means. Our sleeping dreams are neither the vaguest nor the most deceptive. Our mental palliatives are sometimes ignorantly and sometimes carelessly self-administered.

A day or two ago the people of Massachusetts observed, fittingly and properly, the recurring anniversary of Paul Revere's historic ride. A day before the re-enacting of this adventure I motored along a portion of the course covered, going on to Concord, to the site of the "bridge that arched the flood," and past the greening battleground of Lexington. Historic and inspiring territory that; an environment and setting whence there seem bound to come serious thoughts, perhaps of interesting comparison of the problems of that earlier day with those of our own time.

Something besides a desire for human freedom actuated and inspired the patriot rebels of that far-off day. The thought of actual human slavery had not yet become especially repugnant to Christendom as a whole. But there had been born a determination to achieve and preserve a newer freedom—the freedom of conscience and emancipation from the decrees imposed by a dictatorship professing to derive its power from a source other than that which found its origin in and among those governed or to be governed.

The revolt was not against the theory of taxation as a whole, but against a system which denied to those taxed the privilege of determining the measure of the levy or the purposes to which the moneys exacted and collected were devoted. What we give of our material things, money, food, shelter or labor, we give willingly and unquestioningly, confidently realizing that by such giving we ourselves are blessed and doubly enriched. But as righteously do we withhold that which is dishonestly or selfishly exacted in the form of tribute.

It may be that we shall discover that there is being defined and blazed a new highway leading from some roadway lighted by a lantern in some imaginary Old North Church on through distant and far-flung Middlesex farms and to a new Lexington and a new Concord where we may set up a new monument to human liberty. The tendency of human thought and action is to lapse into somnolence and careless ease. Since Bunker Hill and Lexington and Valley Forge and Yorktown the temptation has been to believe that the rewards of victory are assured if the cause defended is righteous. But we have been taught that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

We of today are at once the trustees and beneficiaries of a priceless heritage. It is not always that those benefited are intrusted with the power to administer the affairs of their estate when a trusteeship has been set up or created. It can reasonably be so arranged where the trust is in perpetuity, and where the beneficiaries are expected to enjoy its substance without stint, but also to pass on to their successors its abundance fully shared but increased by foresight and wisdom. There can be, properly, no depletion or waste.

If wise, we will pause to look about that we may take fair and honest account of our stewardship. Have we, by inaction or by careless action, surrendered our theoretically inalienable rights as custodians and administrators, and have we thereby violated our implied obligation to our successors, also joint trustees and beneficiaries? We say we have surrendered no single right of human liberty. True. We are not slaves or chattels. But we have, in effect, yielded to others, perhaps in desperation, perhaps carelessly, perhaps regretfully, the power comparable to that possessed and exerted by more or less benign dictatorships the world over. We have not done this in the name of liberty, either of action or of conscience. We took the first step along that way when we became obsessed by the fear that we could not, in the way found somewhat rugged and slow, meet and overcome serious economic difficulties.

I look back from this point which we have reached along the road to contrast our courage and our fortitude with that of the men and women who cheered Paul Revere and the Minute Men, knowing in their hearts what defiance of injustice and the decrees of political dictatorship means, and that by no other course can human liberty be preserved.

The Wide Horizon

The Worker Helps Himself

By Ernest C. Sherburne

NEW YORK

MANY workers on small wages today declare that they are finding the economic pressure greater than they can bear. To say to such people "Help yourself" may seem cold advice. Yet through that self-help there may be progress toward a better day for the worker who is barely able to maintain himself and his dependents upon some level above that of mere survival. On this basis rests the fast-growing workers' school movement in the United States. Every student in these schools carries his laboratory around with him. It is himself. If he is to attain adjustment with his environment he must understand the economic forces that have conditioned that environment. Only thus will it be possible for the worker to work intelligently toward social betterment for himself and others.

How much the spread of economic education means to workers and to the unemployed who are striving to equip themselves to hold a job when they get one was indicated at a recent New York meeting of the Affiliated Schools for Workers. This organization for ten years has been promoting educational activities to enable workers to acquire understanding of the economic and social problems involved in their work and their daily lives.

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The organization's program has been defined as follows: "Workers' education is concerned with the interpretation of economic facts of the past and present in order that workers may be better prepared to participate in shaping the future. Because the labor movement is a fundamental necessity of industrial society, and workers' education a vital, integral part of that movement, the resources of the Affiliated Schools are organized in effective relation to the labor movement in order to fulfill the educational needs of the workers."

How definitely the workers' education movement has become a phase of adult education was brought out in various reports at the meeting. In Minnesota, twenty-six home-study groups are functioning. In Chicopee, Mass., a class of rubber workers meets in a vacant store. New Bedford, Mass., has a fully articulated labor school. Altogether the Affiliated Schools give organizational and technical assistance to workers' study groups in the forty-eight states and have made contacts with the movement in fifteen European countries, one of the latest being Turkey.

Office workers are now showing group interest in workers' education, something unthought-of five years ago. Much has been learned of the older workers' schools in Europe, particularly in England. New techniques are in process of formulation, and improved methods of visual presentation.

Miss Hilda W. Smith, who had much to do with the establishment of the Affiliated Schools movement when it had its beginnings in the Bryn Mawr Summer School for women in industry, is now stationed in Washington as Specialist in Women's Education in the WPA. Miss Smith, speaking at the New York meeting, reported on the growing understanding among school authorities everywhere that the workers were entitled to education facilities in the public schools in hours when the buildings were not being used for regular classes.

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She stated that a flood of letters brings to her office pleas for educational resources and materials. She estimated that 20,000 garment workers and 60,000 electrical workers were availing themselves of the evening study courses offered under the WPA for workers. This may be taken as an indication of the use of the facilities by other trades. One class of taxi drivers in a large city meets at 2 a. m. as the hour most suited to their work period. In thirty states there are some 2000 classes for part-time study. In places where the schools have been closed because of lack of maintenance funds the teachers have been known to set up their blackboards on picnic grounds in the woods. In one Kansas town everything shuts down on Friday afternoon when the workers, shopkeepers, clerks and housewives attend an economic forum. In Texas all the officials of one township, including the mayor who was formerly a boiler maker, attend an economics class.

With the exception of the Summer School for Office Workers—the most recent experimental project of the Affiliated Schools—all the resident schools are planned to meet the needs of industrial workers. The Bryn Mawr Summer School and the Summer School for Office Workers accepts students from all over the United States. Expenses of these students are paid in many cases by the labor unions who select them for the period of study. One of the problems of the Affiliated Schools is to find ways of helping other promising students with their expenses. The Wisconsin School for Workers is the only affiliated organization at present open to men and women. These are essentially training schools, and like the Southern Summer School, have been furnishing teachers to the WPA educational programs for workers.

Study and discussion are uniformly organized on the proposition that the workers' education should serve as a basis for living.